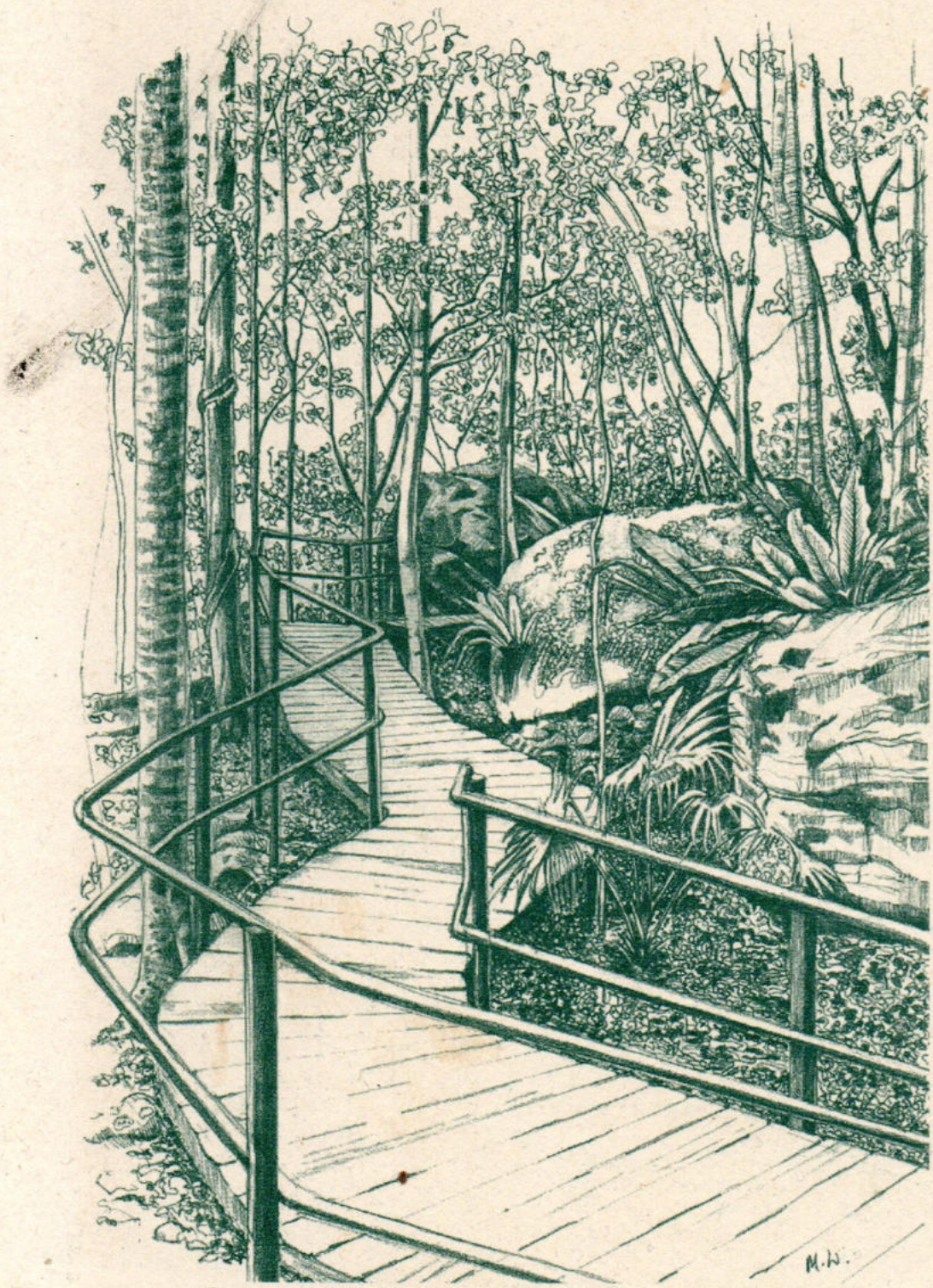
WALKS GUIDE

Kiama / Nowra

& ADJACENT NATIONAL PARKS



NSW
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Errata

Page 2 **Contents**

Page 6 During your visit...**Please** help to protect...our heritage

Page 12 (second paragraph, last line) ... **long before the days of the front-end loader**

Page 24 **Time**

Page 27 **Map**: shaded line with lookouts along it is a cliff

Page 35 **Map**: BBQ (Barbecue) is beside picnic area at the start of the waterfall walking tracks

****** PLEASE NOTE ******

Page 39 (second paragraph) Drive west from Kiama for 25 kms (NOT 2 km).. on the road to Robertson.

The book has been written by Bill Andrews a local resident from Kangaroo Valley. Bill's love of the bush and experience as a bushwalker are expressed in his book.

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Cover sketch: Minnamurra Rainforest boardwalk, Budderoo National Park

Kiama / Nowra

& ADJACENT NATIONAL PARKS

A guide to the walks available for you to enjoy in Kiama, Nowra and adjacent National Parks.

Walks range from easy strolls through to more difficult, day-long bushwalks.

Most offer spectacular views of the coast and adjacent escarpment areas.

NSW NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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Exploring Kiama, Nowra and adjacent National Parks

This guide provides an introduction to the different places available for you to explore the area around Kiama, Nowra and adjacent National Parks.

Included are 15 different walks ranging from simple one hour strolls through to more difficult walks for experienced bushwalkers.

Please note that there is no direct access from Kangaroo Valley to adjacent escarpment areas in Morton and Budderoo National Parks. Access to these areas is either:

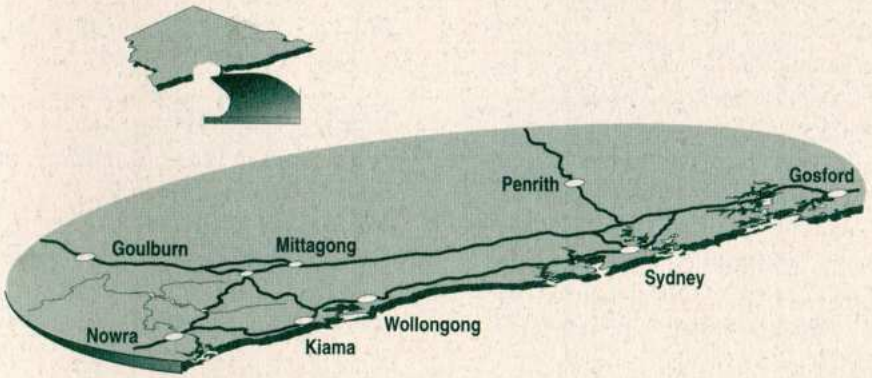
- via Moss Vale Road which runs up Barrengarry Mountain from Kangaroo Valley;
- via the Illawarra Highway inland from Albion Park; or
- via Jamberoo Pass Road inland from Kiama and Jamberoo.

Further visitor information on walks around Kiama, Nowra and adjacent National Parks is available from:

NPWS Visitor Centre, Fitzroy Falls (open 7 days) Ph (02) 4887 7270
Minnamurra Rainforest Centre (open 7 days) Ph (02) 4236 0469
NPWS Office, Nowra (open Mon - Fri) Ph (02) 4423 2170

Please remember when enjoying the panoramic views from the many lookouts noted in this guide, to exercise extreme caution in these cliff top areas.

Also be prepared for change. For example, a cleared trail may become overgrown or vice versa; a gate may appear in a fence or be removed; a sign may be removed by vandals.



Using this guide

The walks in this guide range from simple one hour walks in the Kiama and Nowra region through to more difficult for experienced bushwalkers. Each walk is numbered for easy reference.

The route description provided for each walk also gives it a grading from 1 to 4; 1 being very easy and 4 being more difficult for fit, experienced walkers. The distances and timing given for each walk are all approximate and are return.

Topographic maps (CMA 1:25 000 series) can be used for some of the walks. These maps are available from the NPWS Visitor Centre at Fitzroy Falls, some newsagents, local tourist offices and camping shops.

Staff at the NPWS Visitor Centre at Fitzroy Falls are happy to assist with any enquiries you may have about National Parks in the region.

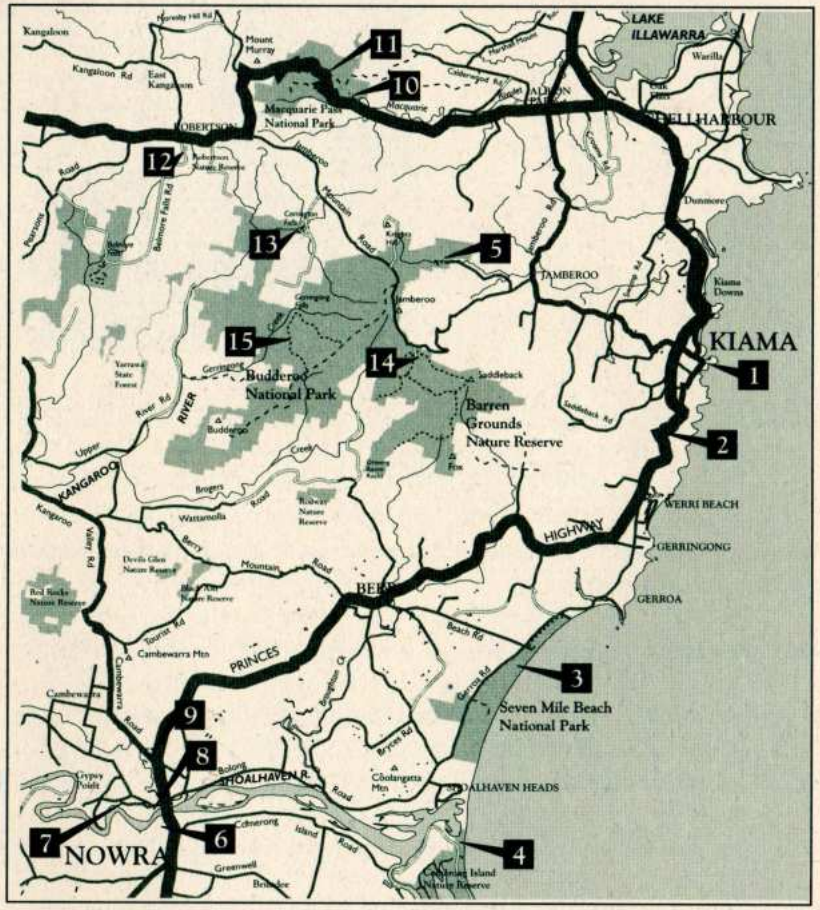
The Bushwalkers' Code

Bushwalking is great fun but tread softly and follow the bushwalkers' code:

- Stay on established tracks.
- Always let someone know before you go - you can leave details of your planned walk at the local police station or NPWS office.
- Never walk alone - with at least three in your group one can go for help, in case of emergency, while one stays with the sick or injured person .
- Keep group size under eight to minimise damage to the bush.
- Take plenty of food and water and a first aid kit.
- Wear appropriate clothing including soft-soled walking shoes.
- Be prepared for sudden weather changes .
- Allow enough time to complete your walk in daylight.
- If you carry it in, carry it out .
- Take great care when walking near unfenced cliffs, especially when accompanied by children.

Where are the walks?

This map shows the location of each of the 15 walks detailed in this guide. For easy reference, a detailed map section is shown beside each route description presented in this book.



RIGHT: Carrington Falls is a spectacular waterfall in the Budderoo National Park. The park covers most of a sandstone plateau isolated by the steep cliffs of the Kangaroo Valley and coastal escarpment. Exposed heaths and eucalypt forests cover the plateau, whilst important rainforest pockets are to be found under the shelter of the cliff lines. Picnicking, bushwalking and nature study are all popular activities in the park.

During your visit ...

Pleases help to protect our precious natural and cultural heritage by observing the National Parks code:

- All flora and fauna, Aboriginal sites and rock formations are protected.
- Wildfires can destroy lives and property, so be careful - especially during the bushfire danger period (normally October to March). Use only fireplaces provided and observe Total Fire Bans.
- Leave pets and firearms at home - they are not permitted in National Parks.
- Drive carefully. Vehicles, including motor bikes, must keep to formed public roads.
- Please use rubbish bins if provided, or take rubbish with you when you leave the park.

Walk 1: The South Coast Walk, Kiama

From Kiama drive south for 2 km, first along Manning street, then following the signs to Easts Beach. There is no better place to start this walk than from the public reserve. Access to the beach is permitted through Easts Beach Caravan Park. Park the car, or better still, camp here, and start walking. A good time to leave is about 9 or 10 am, so you arrive in Kiama for lunch at one of the many famous eating places.

The Long Walk
Time: 4 hours
Distance: 8 kms return
Grade: 2-3

Walk down onto the beach and go north to 68 good steps with handrails climbing up to the grassy slopes. You can see the track from the beach going out along the point, below the houses towards the open sea. Once on the top, follow the blue marker posts out onto Marsden Head (see map). Stop and look down at the waves breaking on the rocks. There is always a fisherman down there somewhere. Look north and you will see the lighthouse which is where you are going.

About 20 minutes from Easts Beach you reach something unexpected, the Little Blowhole, not to be confused with the Big Blowhole near the lighthouse. Sit here for about 10 minutes and watch as the big waves come in sending a spout of white water high above your head. It is fun, even with a fairly calm sea when there is a north-easterly swell.

If you look a little way up the coast you will see Friar's Cave, an enormous sea cavern in the cliff face. It is impossible to follow the coastline here, so you must take to the streets for a short while. Walk up from the blowhole to the stone gateway, read the plaque, go through the car park and turn right into Tingira Crescent, then right into Boanyo Avenue, past many beautiful houses. Watch for a little reserve on the right with a safety fence where you can look down into a huge gap and watch the waves breaking far below. Keep an eye out for a big ship away out on the horizon. Next turn right again out of Boanyo Avenue into Gwinganna Avenue and, about 50 metres along, climb over a low gate between two houses back into the reserve by the sea. You are now on Kaleula Head. Look back the way you have come and see the Little Blowhole. The blue markers are again on your left.

From a seat here you can relax and study the rest of your walk, looking along Kendalls Beach past Kendalls Caravan Park (see map), the Sports Oval, Lighthouse, and if you are lucky, see a splash from the Big Blowhole.

High up on your left, see a mountain with tall towers on it. That is Saddleback Mountain where there is a lookout you can drive to. At the next blue marker go downhill to the beach, a great place for swimming. At the other end of the sand, see a zigzag track going up 88 steps, an 'easy' climb to the grass again.

Note the colours of the rocks along this walk: black, brown, red, grey, white and more. All this was once a flow of red hot lava from volcanoes erupting many millions of years ago.

At the top, go right and walk along the front of the Surfside Caravan Park. Plenty of seats to sit on, relax and enjoy the wonderful views. You are now at Kendall's Point, a beautiful mown grass reserve (see map).

Now down onto Kiama surf beach, follow the waters edge and climb up either end of the low concrete wall. Walk right again along the coastline with the sports oval on your left. This is Church Point and if you look back you will see the Catholic Church, and across the oval, the Uniting Church.

Walk under the Norfolk pines planted about 100 years ago, through a gateway and up beside the road to the right. Halfway up to the lighthouse, stop at the Kiama Visitors Centre to find out more about the area or visit the museum, kiosk or restaurant.

Now walk up to the lighthouse, built in 1887, and spend ten minutes at the Big Blowhole which is spectacular when there is a good south-easterly swell. Continue along the track to the lookout. Look down where the water enters the blowhole, then look south where you have come from and find the Little Blowhole, near those faraway houses. Keep looking, you will see it.

After an hour or two looking around the Kiama parks and foreshores return to Easts Beach either the way you came, or by road, starting along Manning Street and following the signs.

The Short Walk
Time: 1 to 1.5 hours
Distance: 3 kms return
Grade: 1-3

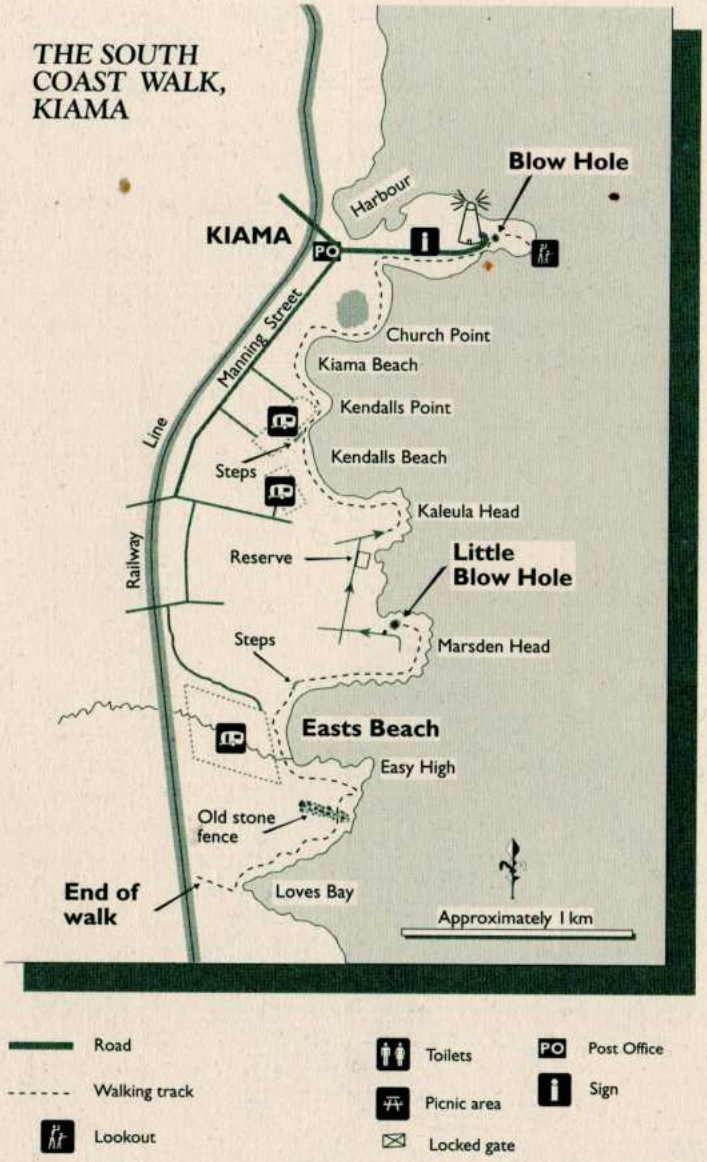
From East Beach, look south to see an old stone fence with steps going over it, high up on the hill. Go along the beach and see the first blue marker on the grass. Find the track up to it and walk along the lower edge of the paddock, through a small gate to the next two markers. After a look at the ocean views from the high rocks on the left (this headland is known as East High), walk to the old stone fence and climb over the stile.

Fifty metres along you pass a car park on your right. On your left is a very steep set of 12 big steps down to the rocks. For the easiest walk, go straight ahead and stay to the left of the first house. Tracks are mostly mown through the grass. You are now walking west with your back to the ocean and soon will see another blue marker below the beautiful houses, with the waters of Loves Bay on your left.

Walk over two tiny wooden bridges and finally to the stony beach with the big eucalyptus tree that has lost most of its branches (you can't mistake it). The fence over to the left stops progress onto private property.

After a few minutes counting the stones on the beach, go up to the right to the last blue marker and sign saying Coastal Walking Track. This is the end of this walk. Return the same way back to the car, walking the easy way on the grass as you make your way back to Easts Beach.

Left: New Holland Honeyeater
(Phylidonyris novaehollondiae)



Walk 2: Bushbank Mill

From Kiama drive south, first along Manning Street, then onto the Princes Highway for a total of 5 km, watching out for a car park on the left between two High Wind warning signs. If you get to the Mt Pleasant Lookout, you have gone 1 km too far.

Now find the sign, Bushbank Mill Walk, and park the car. If you walk to the northern edge of the car park you can look down on the old mill about 1km to the north. Also note the beautiful views along the coastline. Look north to Kiama and beyond see the smoke and chimneys of Port Kembla Steel Works, Wollongong and the mountains. Now look south over the rolling hills and the seashore - all magnificent before you even start to walk.

Time: 1-2 hours
Distance: 2 kms return
Grade: 1-3 steep slope back to car.

Don't forget the camera (I did and had to drive back another day) and the thermos flask. Start walking north-east down the good gravel road towards two private properties, 'Seaview' and 'Burnside'.

Immediately on your left is an old stone fence built by Thomas Newing around 1900. Be sure to go back to Kiama after this walk and visit the museum next door to the Visitor Centre near the lighthouse to learn the remarkable story of these fences and Thomas Newing.

At the bottom of the road climb the stile over the stone fence and go through a small gate. The two large gates on the right are private property. Now follow a wire fence on your right down the often wet grassy slope. Some green marker posts help you on the way. This is the original South Coast Road built about 1841.

The mill is in view as you descend here, walking amongst the beautiful Moreton Bay fig trees.

When you reach two more stone fences and a gate on your right, turn left and walk between the fences, soon coming to a creek. If it has been raining there may be too much water to cross and you will have to come back another day. If it is low, as it is most of the time, jump across and up the other side, again between two stone fences, turning left to the ruins of the old mill.

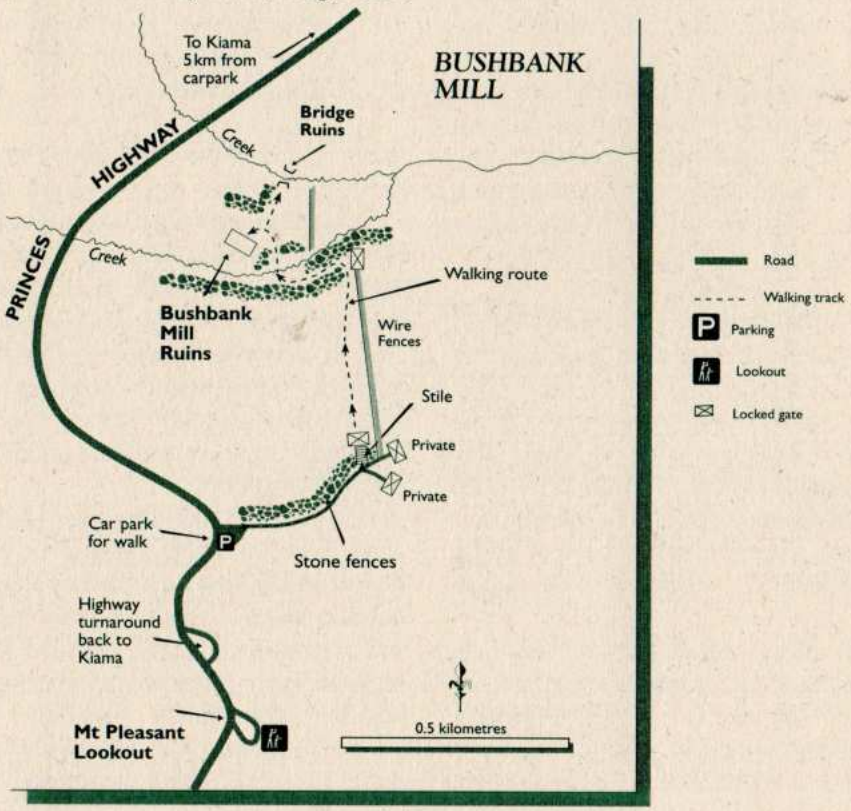
It was built by John Sharpe in 1856 to make flour from wheat grown in this district at the time. It is a two-storey building and the remaining timbers are still in perfect condition. A wood fire under a boiler provided the steam for power to operate the machinery to process the grain. The operation began on the 23 July 1856 but the south coast

climate was not suitable for wheat and a disease, known as rust, soon brought the industry to a close in about 1865. It opened again about 1878 to process grain from places as far away as Adelaide district, but that venture also failed about 1903 as more modern mills were built closer to the wheat country.

After enjoying a cup of tea at this beautiful spot, walk north for another 100 metres beside another stone fence to the next creek, still obviously on the old road, and inspect the stone remains of the bridge approaches. Think of the hard work that went on here building these rock walls by hand, long before

The walk back up hill through the grassy paddock to the car is steep and only for the reasonably fit. You have gone back 140 years in history, reminding you of the easy life we have today.

As you leave the car park, there is a place to turn the car back north only 300 metres down south (just before the Mt Pleasant Lookout where, if you have time, you can see another walk in this book - *Seven Mile Beach*). See map for the turnaround.



Walk 3: Seven Mile Beach National Park

This park is a maze of walking tracks through forests of giant eucalypt trees, old man banksias, burrawangs and tea-trees. It is a great challenge to walk the tracks which cover over 20 kilometres including the beach.

From Gerringong, travel 3.7 kms south past Gerroa to the Crooked River. Keep going south along the bitumen road and find a sign on the left to *Seven Mile Beach National Park*. This is the turn-off into the Gerroa Picnic area (see map). There are some great short walks here including at least five different tracks to the beach and a walk up the beach to Crooked River and Gerroa on the hill, or down the beach as far as you like to go. The white building in the far distance at the southern end of the beach is the Shoalhaven Heads Surf Lifesaving Clubhouse. Also find here a trackhead (see map) for a walk through the bush down to the *Beach Road Picnic Ground*.

Driving another 2 km down the bitumen, find another National Park sign on the left opposite Beach Road. Drive in here to the *Beach Road Picnic Ground*, where possums can be seen at night by torchlight. Firstly, go to the small car park at the beach (see map), walk down to the beach, find the fence and be sure that you will recognise this track when walking up the beach later in the day. This is important because the scrub looks the same from the beach for the full 10 km.

Time: 10-12 hours for all walks
Distance: 20 km total
Grade: 2-3

Now you are about to discover something that will take you back in history. Two walking tracks leave the *Large Picnic Ground*, one in the top north-east corner and one down in the south-west corner. As the map shows, the north track goes up to the *Gerroa picnic area* and can be a circular walk coming back down the beach, or you can return the same way through the bush. Do not forget a bird book and a camera to capture some of the huge eucalypts on film.

The lower track (near a low barbecue fireplace) goes south and can be walked in three different circular lengths as the map shows. The first and shortest takes about 2 hours returning up the beach (remember to look for the fence), the second walk takes about 3 hours and the third about 5-6 hours back up the beach to *Beach Road Picnic Ground*.

Reading the map legend allows you to identify just where you are on these southern walks. Early on you pass a large concrete loading ramp for trucks on your right, then there are mounds of dirt, a deep ditch and a log across the

track to prevent vehicles using it.

You are walking on The *Old Sand Track*, an early road from Gerroa to Shoalhaven Heads, made when people moved at a slower pace. Imagine, as you walk among the huge eucalypts, stepping aside to allow horse-drawn and bullock-drawn wagons to pass, as you would have done in the past. Then listen to the modern traffic on the bitumen about 200 metres away and realise just what progress is all about.

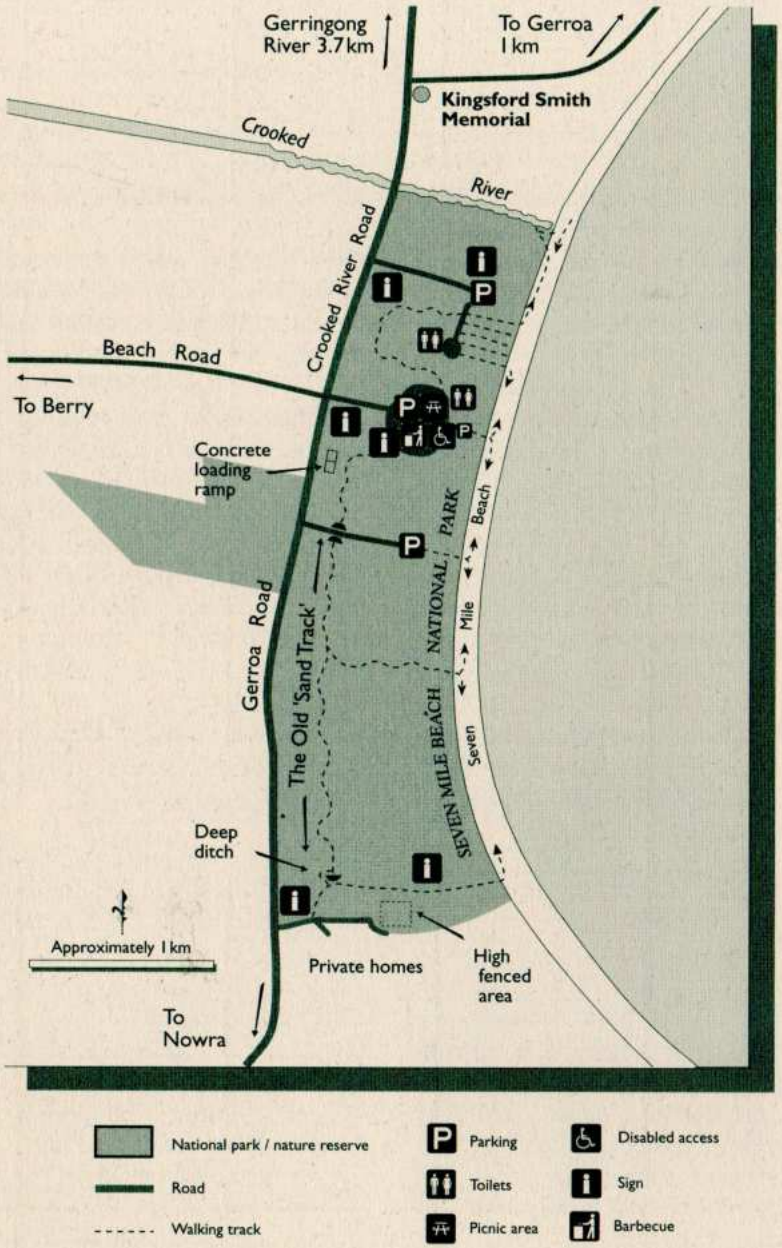
This track is, at times, a single walking track through the grass and scrub, then sometimes wide enough for a vehicle.

Watch for the footprints of the swamp wallaby and hope you are lucky enough to see one. Common birds in the forest include the crimson rosella, grey fantail and Lewin's honeyeater.
Be sure to take the map with you at all times.

During your stay here, visit the Kingsford Smith Memorial on the north side of Crooked River at the top turn-off to Gerroa. It tells the story of the first air flight from Australia to New Zealand on 11 January 1933. From here, there is a magnificent view of *Seven Mile Beach National Park*.

Crimson Rosella
(platycercus elegans)

SEVEN MILE BEACH NATIONAL PARK



Walk 4: Comerong Island Nature Reserve

From Nowra, drive 11 km east on the Terara road (first traffic light on left after the Shoalhaven Bridge, heading south). Go through the village of Terara to the ferry waiting to take you across the channel which joins the Shoalhaven River to the Crookhaven River. This channel was dug in 1822 by Hamilton Hume (of Hume and Hovel fame) with two or three assistants. The construction was supervised by Alexander Berry a local wealthy landowner. Continuing tidal action has made it much wider over the years.

Drive another 4 km on a dirt road until you come to the nature reserve boundary and then a three-way junction. The left track has a locked gate and is not for public use. The right track goes to the Coal Wharf where you come out at the end of the *Long Walk.* Take the centre road to the car park and information bay.

Short Walk
Time: 1-2 hours
Distance: 3 km loop
Grade: 2

Follow the walking track at the far side of the car park , which soon leads to an old four-wheel drive track. Turn right and follow your ears towards the pounding surf 300 metres away. The Shoalhaven River will be to your left as you walk along here but please keep out of this area as it is a bird sanctuary. Usually there are many waterbirds in sight, especially pelicans, swans and various shorebirds. You soon pass another gate on your left with a sign saying *Resting and Breeding Area.* This is still a protected area.

Keep walking east to the beach, turn right (facing south) and look down to the end of the beach about 4 km away. You may see the rock wall on the north bank of the Crookhaven River. Walk along the beach. As always, the easiest sand to walk on is close to the water. Try to identify the various birds and trees as you stroll along this beautiful beach. Spinifex and coastal wattle are the dominant vegetation on the sand dunes, with dense scrub of banksia and tea-tree behind. Common birds include the little wattle bird and New Holland honeyeater. If you are lucky you may also catch a glimpse of the endangered pied oystercatcher feeding along the water's edge.

After about 20 minutes walk, watch for a narrow track that leaves the beach through the scrub. A few metres up this track you will notice a big log. Climbing over this leads to the *Short Walk* back to the car.

Long Walk
Time: 3-5 hours
Distance: 9 km loop
Grade: 2

If you want to continue the *Long Walk*, five minutes further along the beach there is another track that goes up to a high spot which is a pleasant place for an early morning cup of tea. Continuing along the beach brings you to the rocky breakwater wall, from the top of which is a view of the beautiful Crookhaven River.

Now go back along the beach for about 75 metres and find a narrow track going up into the bush in a westerly direction, following the Crookhaven River. After about five minutes walking through beautiful bushland, it leads to a little beach on your left. Another two minutes walking brings you to a picnic spot, parking area, toilets, underground garbage disposal unit and the rocky breakwater again, all beside the Crookhaven River. A great spot to relax, have another cup of tea and watch the fishermen drifting by. This is the area known as the Coal Wharf.

Parts of this wharf, built in approximately 1860, can still be seen on the breakwater. It is believed that coal was brought here by ship and stored to provide fuel for dredging boats in the Crookhaven and Shoalhaven Rivers. Later fuel was stored here for the boats that brought the sandstone downstream from Paringa Park, the old Quarry where the Sea Scout Hall is today, to build the breakwater which was finished in approximately 1880. Extensive research into the history of this area has been conducted by well-known local resident, Frank Caffery.

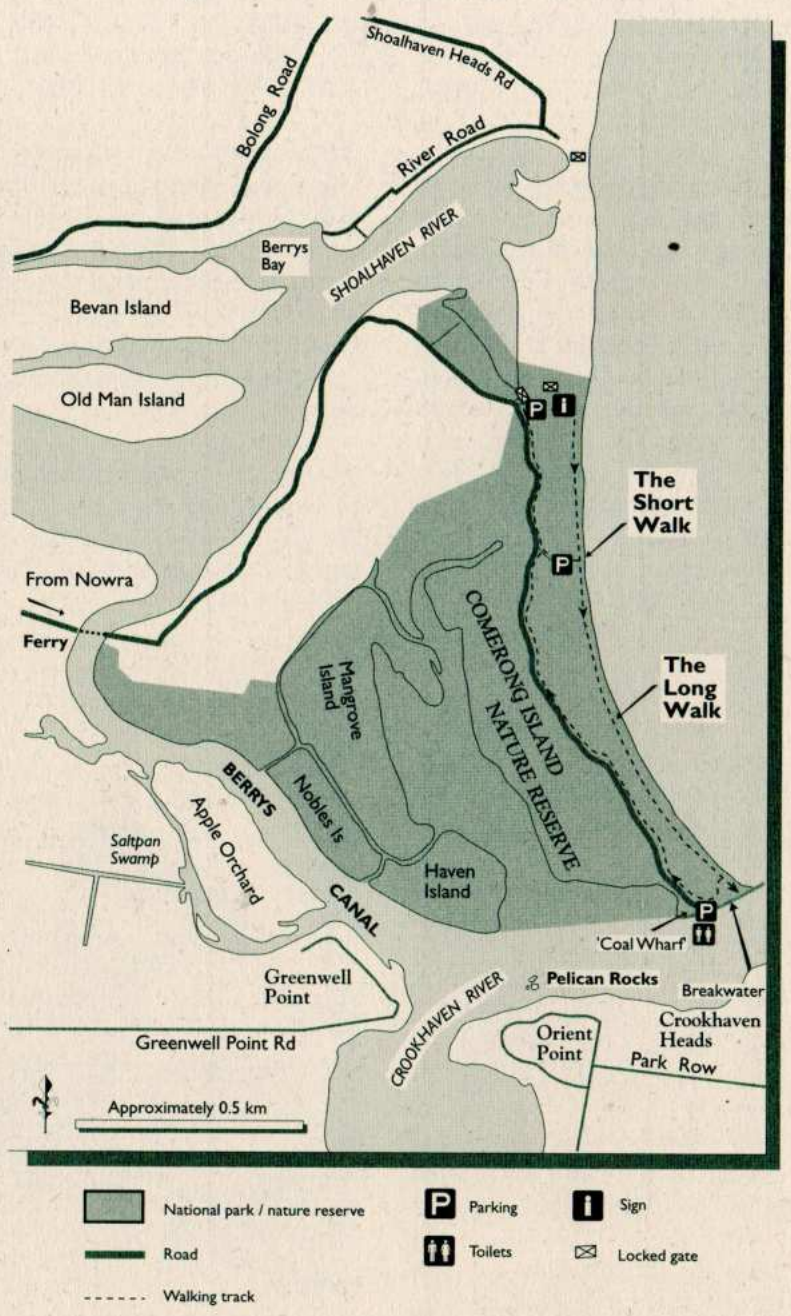
Now follow the road from the car park north through the 'Little Bush' on your right and the 'Big Bush' on your left where you can see banksia, acacia, pittosporum, lilly pilly, wild cherry, corkwood, cabbage palms, eucalypts and many more. This is a lovely walk but watch out for cars on this narrow winding two-wheel drive track.

On the way back to the car, watch for a four-wheel drive track on the right marked with a small sign saying *Comerong Island Nature Reserve*. This is part of the *Short Walk* (see map).

Back on the road, continue north for 1km to the three-way junction and the car.

NOTE: The ferry to Comerong Island is closed for service on the first Tuesday of every month. As Comerong Island is a Nature Reserve, camping is not permitted.

New Holland Honeyeater
(Phylidonyris novaehollondiae)



Walk 5: Minnamurra Rainforest, Budderoo National Park

Please note that entrance fees apply for Minnamurra Rainforest.

The first 600 metres of this track are ideal for wheelchair access - wheelchairs are available for hire at the Visitor Centre.

Drive west from Kiama along the Robertson Road and turn right about 3 km past Jamberoo. It is then another 3 km to the Visitor Centre; a total of 15 km from Kiama.

After paying the entrance fee and receiving your map, park the car (not in the bus park), don't forget the camera and go to the John Pagan Building (Visitor Centre). After time spent here learning about rainforest, go out through the rear of the building and you are immediately in beautiful thickly timbered forest land, with elkhorns, bird's nest ferns and vines high in the trees. Look up. Then there are ground ferns, tree ferns and the beautiful Minnamurra Rivulet down below, all seen from a wonderful boardwalk.

What a sight to look down on! Watch out for fish, waterdragons and lyrebirds and their scratchings on the ground among the trees. They are all there. The tree with the very large leaves is a stinging tree. Leave it well alone.

Stop and look up at rock lilies and cabbage palms, and down at giant maiden hair ferns and moss-covered logs and rocks. Be sure to walk up to the largest strangler fig tree in this forest and, again, look up - it is absolutely amazing.

Walk on for about 30 minutes and you cross the river for the fourth and last time. There is now a steep zigzag climb to the Twin Fig Trees, and on to the *Outdoor Classroom* (see map) where you can learn much about rainforest while in the middle of it.

Another 100 metres and you come to a junction. Go straight ahead and this keeps you on the *Rainforest Loop Walk*. It is a steep descent (still on the boardwalk and easy walking) back to the Visitor Centre after about one hour.

Rainforest Loop Walk
Time: 1-1.5 hours
Distance: 1.6 km loop
Grade: 2 (all on boardwalk)

Minnamurra Falls Walk
Time: 2-2.5 hours
Distance: 4.2 km return
Grade: 3 (all on boardwalk)

Five minutes walk brings you to the first suspension bridge over the river.

If you turn left at the junction and can face a steep climb (still on a good

track), you are on the *Minnamurra Falls Walk* which returns to this junction. The first 400 metres are steep and for the reasonably fit. Just take your time studying the forest all the way up and resting occasionally on the seats provided.

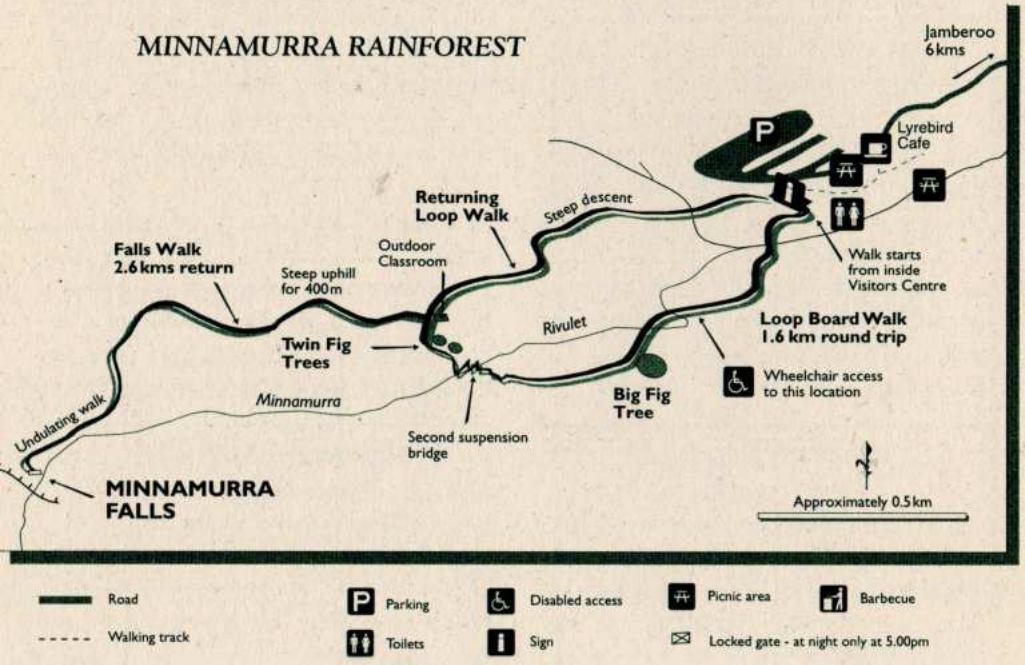
You will read here the amazing story of the Monk family who once lived and farmed here on a dairy. Where did the cattle graze, you will wonder? All the land now covered with lantana was once good grazing country. In the early 1800s, the only way in would have been up along the river bank.

You now pass the beautiful Lyrebird Falls and, after only 1.3 km from the junction, come to the greatest surprise of all - Minnamurra Falls. At any time they are great, but after good rains they are absolutely magnificent. You will agree the climb has been well worth the effort.

Now you return to the *Rainforest Loop Walk*, turn left, taking care down the steep slope. Have a cup of coffee or a meal at the Lyrebird Cafe for a great climax to a wonderful time deep in one of the few protected rainforest areas left in the world.

The latest time to start the *Minnamurra Falls Walk* is 2.30 pm and the *Rainforest Loop Walk* is 3.30 pm. The gates on the road at the entrance are **locked** at 5.00 pm.

Always remember on the walk - **look down** where you are putting your feet as you walk but **stop** and **look up** often to see the full beauty of this rainforest.



Walk 6: Paringa Park & Ben's Walk

From Nowra, go to Scenic Drive on the southern bank of the Shoalhaven River, opposite the swimming pool, and park the car.

The walk starts in this beautiful nameless Public Reserve. It ought to be called 'Seagull Park' as you will agree if you spend much time there. Take a day pack with all your goodies in it and start walking west along the southern shore with the river on your right side, leaving the bridges far behind.

Time: 3 hours
Distance: 6 km return
Grade: 2-3

After a lovely few minutes stroll you will reach Paringa Park, an old quarry where sandstone was cut to build the breakwater at the entrance to the Crookhaven River in 1880 (another walk in this book). This is a good spot for a cup of tea and to sit and think of the hard work that went on here long before the modern tools and equipment we have today were invented.

Now walk back about 100 metres to a little grassy patch and find a track leading through the bush and climbing 'over' the quarry. At the top there are magnificent views looking down over Paringa Park and the river. Soon you will be on bitumen road (Scenic Drive). Take care and keep close to the side of the road. The hospital is now on your left side and on the right there are plenty of places to walk out onto the cliff edges to view the river and the mountain range beyond. The highest hill you can see, with the tower on top, is Cambewarra Mountain, behind which is Kangaroo Valley.

After a few more minutes when the hospital is behind you, take a bush track on the right running parallel to the road. It is close to the edge so take care. The river is always in sight on the right. One lookout has a good safety fence and the best view of all so far.

Back to the bitumen, through a high gate (locked at night), along a gravel road for 200 metres. The showground buildings coming up are on your left and as usual the river is on your right. Another set of gates leads to Hanging Rock Lookout with an excellent safety fence. After spending some time here, go down the steps on the right to the beginning of Ben's Walk. There are about 62 steps down to the first junction. Straight ahead is only a short return walk. The main track now goes left through a crack in a huge rock and down more steps to the river.

At the bottom be sure to look up to see the unmistakable Hanging Rock where you were standing a few minutes before. You will shudder at the thought of it. In a few minutes you will reach Picnic Point at the junction of the Shoalhaven River on the right and

Nowra Creek on the left. Walk up the creek through lovely bushland on a good track. When you come to a crossroad of tracks turn right. Left leads to another track back up the escarpment to the showground. Straight ahead is the way you will come back soon and right is the very good Swinging Bridge.

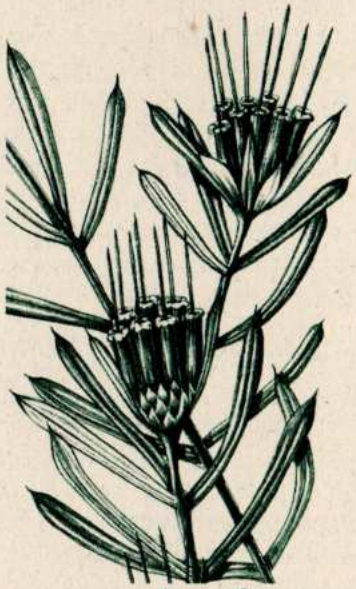
Over the creek you go, look down onto a beautiful creek for canoeing. While on the bridge, note the farmhouse across the paddock. Turn left immediately and stay close to the creek which is now on your left. You are in a public reserve but close to private land; please respect it. There may be cattle in the reserve. Where there are cattle, there are often cattle egrets, one of the many birds you will see on this walk.

After a few minutes, with mangrove trees in the water on your left you come to Depot Farm Picnic Ground. Facilities here include a car park (from Yalwal road), toilets, garbage bins and barbecues with wood usually provided. There are plenty of tables and seats for a lunch break, a wharf for 'boating bushwalkers' and a good swimming hole in the creek.

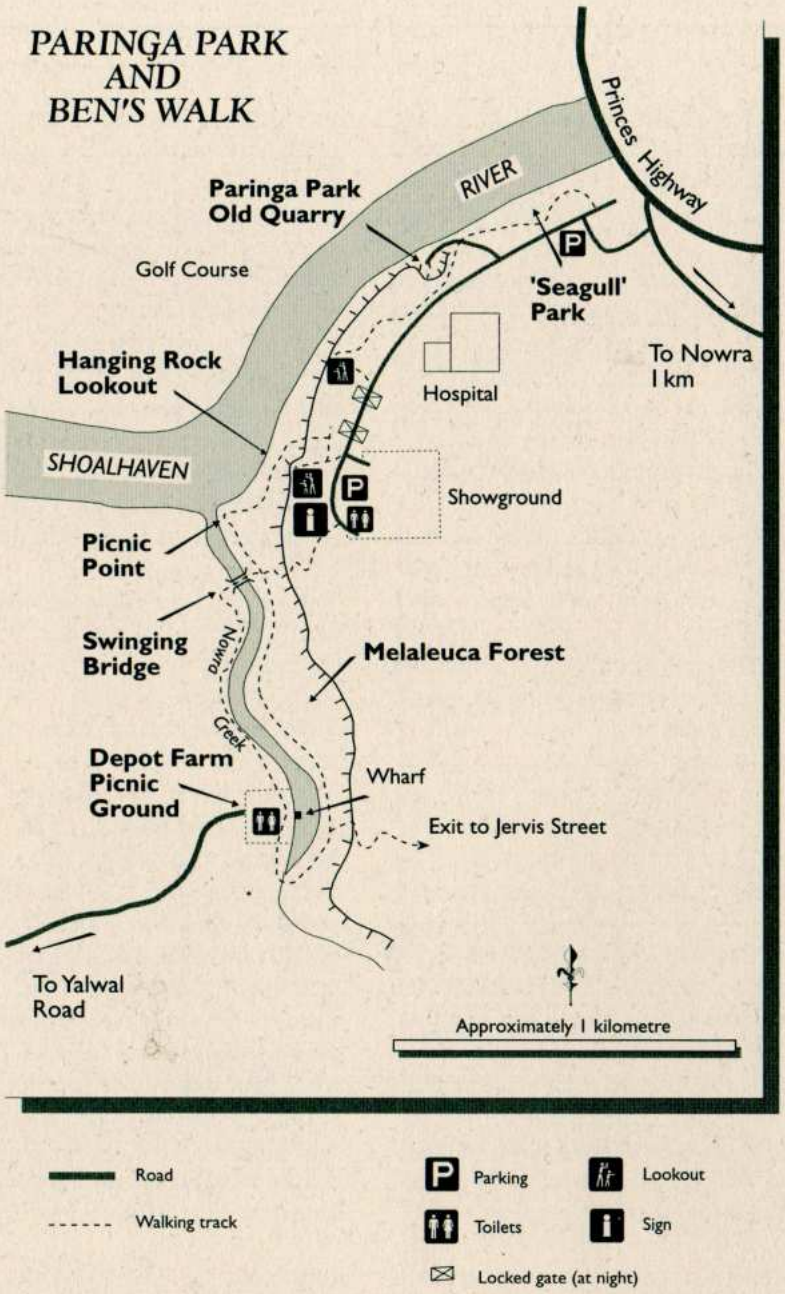
When the thermos flask is empty, walk for another few minutes to the creek crossing, back to the east side of Nowra Creek. Not having an official name it could only be called Rock Crossing. You'll know it when you get there. If there have been very heavy rains you may have to go back to the swinging bridge, otherwise cross here and commence the return trip downstream, still on a good track. The creek is now on your left.

Two minutes along and there is a huge sandstone cave high in the cliff. It is possible to climb up to it and return again to the track. Soon the track divides with the right-hand fork going up to the township, but a long way from the car. Go left here, cross a little wooden bridge and on by the creek. You now walk through a beautiful melaleuca forest for about 1km. Stop often and look up at the fascinating sandstone cliffs and caves. There is one Moreton Bay fig tree in the cliff; can you find it?

Now you are at the crossroad of tracks again. With the swinging bridge on the left and short cut to the showground on the right, go straight ahead (see map). Climb back up to Hanging Rock Lookout, go left down the road past the hospital and back to the car. This walk takes three hours with plenty of time to stop often and look up.



Honeyflower
(Lambertia formosa)



Walk 7: Bangalee Reserve

From Nowra, drive north across the Shoalhaven River and turn immediately left into Illaroo Road. Seven kilometres from the highway, turn left into Koloona Drive. Another 3km (the last one gravel) brings you to the entrance of Bangalee Reserve on your left. While on Koloona Drive do NOT turn right into Bangalee Road. Leave the car in the circular car park and follow the sign saying *Trackhead* to the picnic ground beside the river.

A sign here describes three separate walks: *Condie's Walk* 2 km long, *Weir Walk* 2 km long and *Forest Walk* 0.75 km long. We are going to cover all the reserve in one walk. It is a slow and casual walk as there is so much to see, including wombats at night.

Tme: 3 hours
Distance: 6 kms return
(including all tracks)
Grade: 1-3, one short descent of 4

Begin the walk on the platform at the river's edge for a view of the Shoalhaven River. Now walk east up a vehicle track (see the markers) to the ruins of the Condie family home built about 1870. Imagine the lack of luxuries and hard work that went on here. You can still see a few fruit trees and the remains of the garden.

The road now goes left, but go straight ahead (follow the markers) across the open grasslands. Don't miss the huge bunya pine tree on the right just past the ruins. On the right there are occasional views of the river through the lantana. Soon you come to a junction which says *Left to Condie's Grave*. You will be coming back to this spot shortly but firstly take this track to visit the little cemetery. As you walk, look up to your right at the cliffs and a cave up high. Port Jackson figs, vines and big mahogany trees cling to rocks. In a few minutes you come to a junction, go left to the graveyard and see where eleven of the Condie family are buried. It is really beautiful.

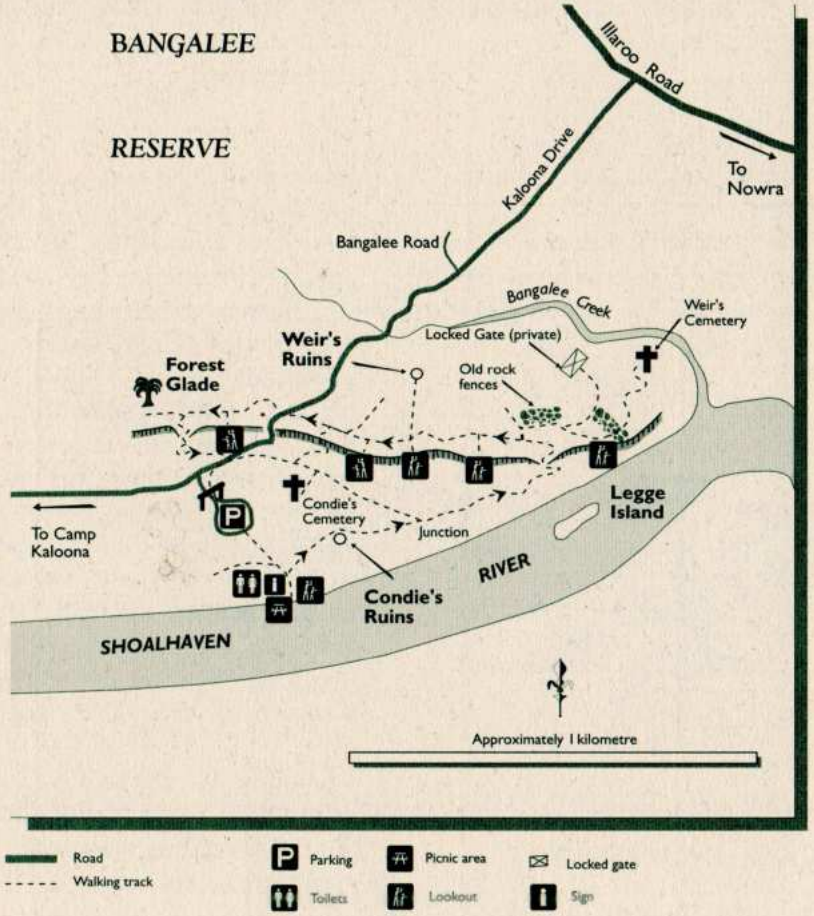
Return to the first junction near the river and continue on the *Weir Track*. Note the caves in the cliffs on your left. See the highest river flood level in 1870 marked on a rock. Climb the escarpment on an old vehicle track and at a junction follow the sign to *Weir's Grave*. Remember this spot; you will be coming back to it. Keep following the signs to *Weir's Grave*. Passing an old stone fence on your left, you come to another old stone fence. Before crossing it, take a look at the view from the cliff-top to the river far below. Take care as there is no safety fence. The track to the left goes to a locked gate. Climb over the old tumbled down fence and follow the narrow rough track as it winds downhill to another small private cemetery, that of the Weir family.

Return to the junction with the sign saying *Weir Walk* to the left. You are now on the way back towards the car walking west, but on top of the cliffs

where there are several lookouts on your left to view the river below, all with no safety fences. You soon come to a sign which says *Weir Homesite*. Turn right here and explore this area thoroughly. Old foundations, old fences, three old water tanks and at least one remaining sign of the garden mark the site of the home and dairy. Wonder just how many cows they milked on this rugged land.

At the next sign go left, as the right turn goes to private property. Soon you come to a junction where left goes down the cliff to *Condie's graves*. You have already been there so walk straight on, as the sign says, to the *Forest Walk*. The track now crosses the road you drove in on and you just follow the *Forest Walk* signs. Be sure to visit the 'Forest Glade'. It is absolutely magnificent with palm trees, vines, rock lilies, bird's nest ferns, moss and more cliffs to look at.

Walk 50 metres back and down the escarpment on a very rough but short track then out onto the road again. Walk down the road for the shortest way back to the car.



Walk 8: The Grotto

This is a beautiful walk with steep entrances and exits zigzagging down 45 metres from the cliff-tops to the banks of the Shoalhaven River.

Drive from Nowra via Illaroo Road, McMahons Road, Hanson's Road, Gunyuma Crescent and Yurunga Drive (see map). Just past Kareela Crescent around the bend you will find a spot to park 3 or 4 cars off the road. There is a *danger* sign there warning about the cliff tops in the vicinity.

Time: 2 hours
Distance: 2 kms loop
Grade: 1 with grade 3 sections.

Take a water bottle, a couple of apples and a camera. You will see two signs to the *Lookout* and *The Grotto*. Firstly, go to the lookout to see a magnificent view of the river, the golf course and Nowra district through the tree-tops.

Red Cedar
(Toona australis)

Now take the right track to *The Grotto*. Another track to the right is where you will come out at the finish of the walk. Keep left and zigzag down a steep set of rocky steps almost to river level and another junction (see map). Go right, as the way to the left goes to a gate and the golf course. Take great care with children on this climb down. It is easy for fit people.

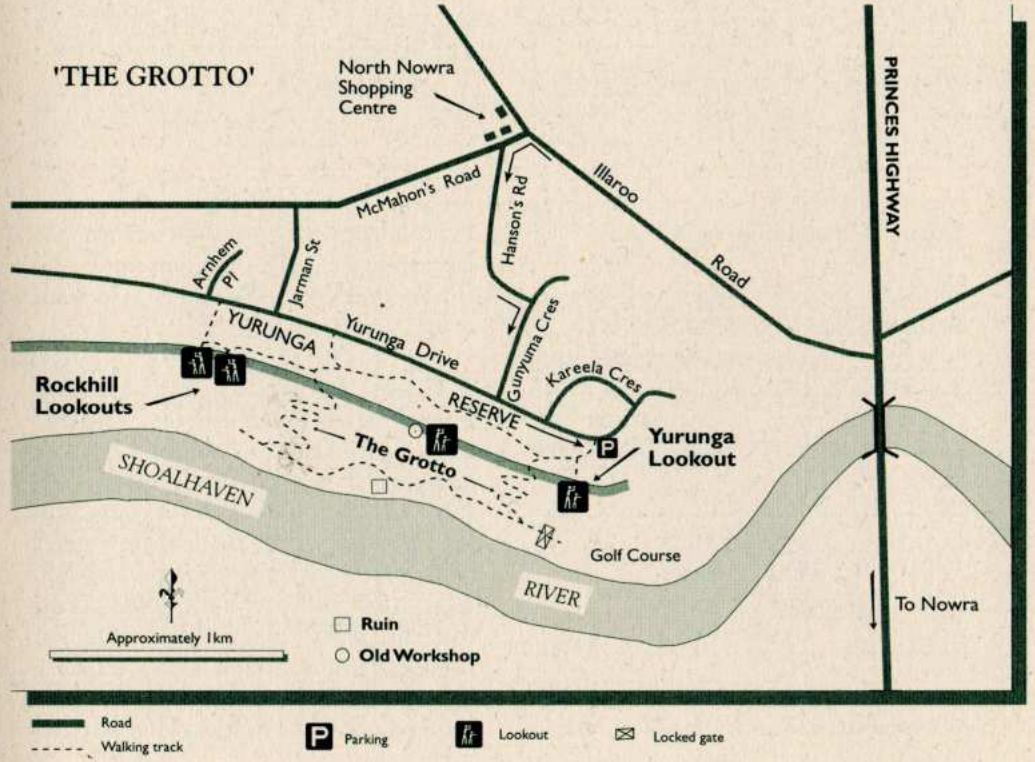
Walk onto the usually mown grass (maintained by Council) through the old farm and orchard. The only remaining signs of the orchard today are three persimmon trees, one peach, one lemon tree, grape vines and blackberries. Huge lantana bushes grow under the cliffs. Look out for a big rock on the left near the river and the remains of a water tank. Immediately in front of it is the floor of the old homestead built in the early 1920s by John Hanson. He lived here with his wife Annie and their ten children working the farm. They used a wooden ladder to descend the route you have just come down. The main access to the farm was by boat.

Opposite in the cliff face is a very large cave in which John had his workshop. A most interesting few minutes can be spent here. Look up for the steel pins in the rock face over the cave where abseilers descend today, and wonder who could possibly want to climb up there.

There are picnic tables and BBQ fireplaces, a great place for lunch. At a large rock on the riverside, there is a 10 metre drop into the water which is dangerous for children. Explore under the cliffs to see beautiful rock formations formed by the wind and the rains over thousands of years.

Continue a short distance till you find the other set of zigzag steps leading up a seven or eight minute climb to the top. At the top, turn left on to the main track for a ten minute walk to Rockhill Lookouts, then back on the main track through Yurunga Reserve on top of the cliffs (refer map). There is another excellent lookout on the short walk back to the car.

If you are not up to the steep climbs, be sure to go to the four lookouts in the reserve, all of which are easily accessible from Yurunga Drive. These four main lookouts all have good safety fences.



Walk 9: Bomaderry Creek Walk

From Nowra, drive north along the Princes Highway for 2 km and turn left into Narang Road where a good sign on the highway indicates the turn-off. The Bomaderry Creek car park is 300 metres along Narang Road.

Get the tuckerbag, water bottle and don't forget the camera. This is a fantastic walk. There are a few steep rough steps as you climb up and down the escarpment, so the *Full Walk* is for the fit and the *Short Walk* is for the not so fit.

Follow the signs to the cliff edge, taking care near the edge. Look down onto the weir. It was built in 1938 for Bomaderry's water supply. There is a track (to the right) down to the weir but check how much water is flowing in the creek, as often there is too much to cross safely below the weir. We are going to leave the weir till last.

Turn left and walk south downstream along the cliff top on the *East Walk*. It is a very good winding track, well marked with information boards to tell you about local trees, shrubs and grasses, geology, bush-tucker and more.

The Short Walk
Time: 1 hour
Distance: 1 km loop
Grade: 2-3

At your first descent down the escarpment to creek level through a mossy gully, turn right at a sign saying *Rocky Crossing*. Stop a while on the new steel bridge and note that the old crossing was on those rocks about 30 metres upstream. The bridge is much easier and safer. The track turns left under the cliffs, but first go right for 20 metres to an interesting bird sign (where the old crossing was). Then take the track to the left off the bridge for 50 metres to a junction and sign. Turn right and go up where the sign says *Weir Crossing*. It's an easy climb to the top and you are walking north back towards the weir. Soon you come to a fenced lookout, looking down into the creek and up into the mountains. The big mountain with the tower on top is Cambewarra Mountain from where there is a spectacular view of the coast (another walk, another day). There are plenty of seats on the *Short Walk* for resting. Continue along a sometimes rocky track with great views down into Bomaderry Creek and across to the sandstone cliffs on the other side from where you have just come.

The sign on geology is particularly interesting as it illustrates what the gorge looked like 240 million years ago and how it has changed since. You soon descend on a rough rocky track to the bottom again and walk under overhanging cliffs where you may see glow-worm webs up high. Walk along the bank of the creek for a while and finally to the weir where you can cross the creek below the wall and go up the escarpment to the left, near the wall. If

the water is too high to cross safely, retrace your steps back over the bridge, up the mossy gully and back to the car.

The Full Walk
Time: 3 hours
Distance: 5 km loop
Grade: 3-4

To go on this wonderful half-day walk, descend into Mossy Gully and turn left at the sign to *She Oak Crossing*. Walk along under the huge sandstone cliffs through many caves created by water over millions of years. This is indeed an amazing walk, through rainforest and bush, where you can see melaleucas, turpentines, stringybarks, mallees, coachwoods, christmas-bushes, and many different kinds of ferns, lichen and fungi. Note the big spotted gum with the spiral grain and wonder why it is like that. State Forests say it is genetic but they do not know why it occasionally happens.

Take particular note of Rockfall Canyon. Look back on it after walking through it and see how the huge sandstone rock has fallen away from the cliff towards the creek-bed. You will get an even better view of it later, coming back on the western side of the creek.

Soon you go down some steps, turn right and cross Bomaderry Creek on the two little she-oak bridges and commence the return walk north. Fantastic is the only word for this entire walk. Watch closely now for the clinging tree and look up to see what it is clinging to. Look up often on this walk but take care not to trip and fall. Soon the 'elephant's foot' takes up half the track. Be careful not to tread on his toe as it might hurt! It is in fact, the base of a huge spotted gum that must be at least 200 years old.

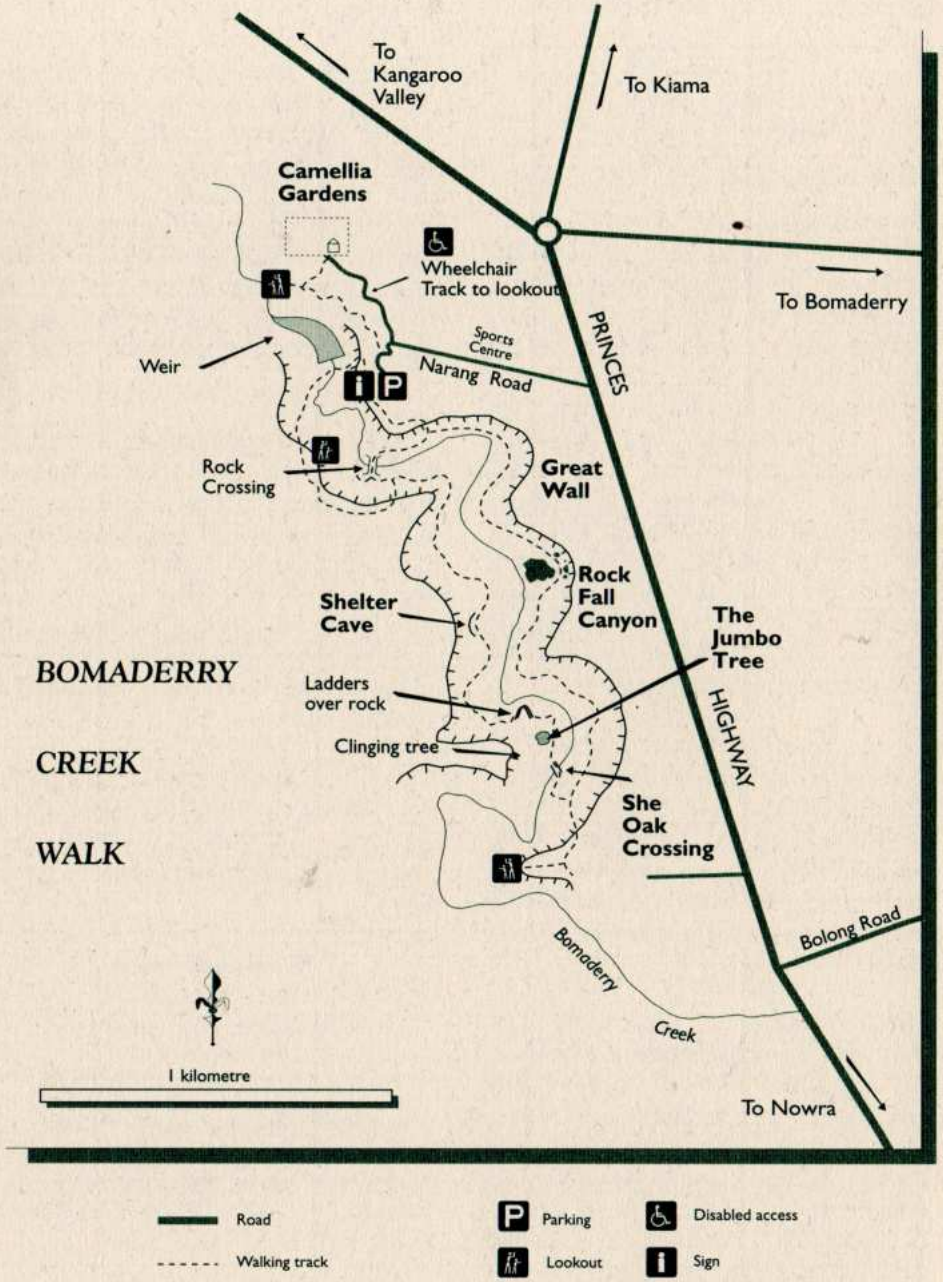
There are many caves to explore. Wonder which ones provided shelter for the Aboriginal people many years ago and imagine camping in one on a cold winter's night without a blanket. Shelter Cave is a great place to open the thermos flask out of the sun or the rain. Don't stay in the car if it is raining, as this is a wonderful walk in the rain when the rainforest looks its best.

At the next junction turn left and climb up the cliff again for a short walk along the top. There is a great lookout, then the weir as described in the *Short Walk*. If the creek is too high to cross, walk back and down to that last junction, turn left and in 50 metres come to the steel bridge. Cross and turn right then climb Mossy Gully up to the left and back to the car.

This is one of the best 3-4 hour walks you will ever go on. The times given are for the slow walkers who stop often and look up, admiring the beauty above them.

Wheelchair track
Time: 30 minutes
Distance: 1 km return
Grade: 1

The wheelchair path leads to the third lookout (refer map) which is well fenced for safety and then on to the Camellia Gardens. It is a lovely short return walk of less than 1 km.



Walk 10: Cascade Falls, Macquarie Pass National Park

Time: 1 hour
Distance: 2 km return
Grade: 2

Drive west from Albion Park for 9 km along the Illawarra Highway and cross the Macquarie Rivulet. Turn right into the picnic and parking area. Take the walking track nearest the creek on the right. About 50 metres along you will find a sign describing the walk ahead. This easy and very enjoyable walk is only 1 km long, taking you to the bottom of the falls. Take care on the track after rain as it could be slippery in places.

Look for the two big bird's nest ferns close together, high in the trees above the creek on your right. Also watch for beautiful tree-ferns and cabbage palms and listen for lyrebirds. High on the cliff-face at the falls take particular note of the fig tree growing high in the cliff with it's roots descending down to the bottom of the cliff.

This is mostly a cool walk as very little sunshine filters down through the canopy of the rainforest. You are walking on an old timber trail made by cedar cutters many years ago.

This walk offers a very pleasant hour in the rainforest of *Macquarie Pass National Park.*

Walk 11: Glenview Road, Macquarie Pass National Park

Time: 2 hours
Distance: 5 kms return
Grade: 2-3

Drive about three kilometres up Macquarie Pass and watch for a gate on your right and a sign saying *No Access*. Take care turning around; you may have to go up the pass to find a safe place. There is also a *Fire Trail* sign here. The gate is locked to minimise vehicle impact on the area.

Go around the gate and walk on the good four wheel drive road through beautiful forest, dominated by large eucalypts. A good track on the left leads to a short walk which returns to this junction. It is steep, but soon you come to another sign on a log saying *No access*. The sign is for vehicles, the log is for you to sit on a few minutes, get your breath back and admire the view. Walk on to the end of the track

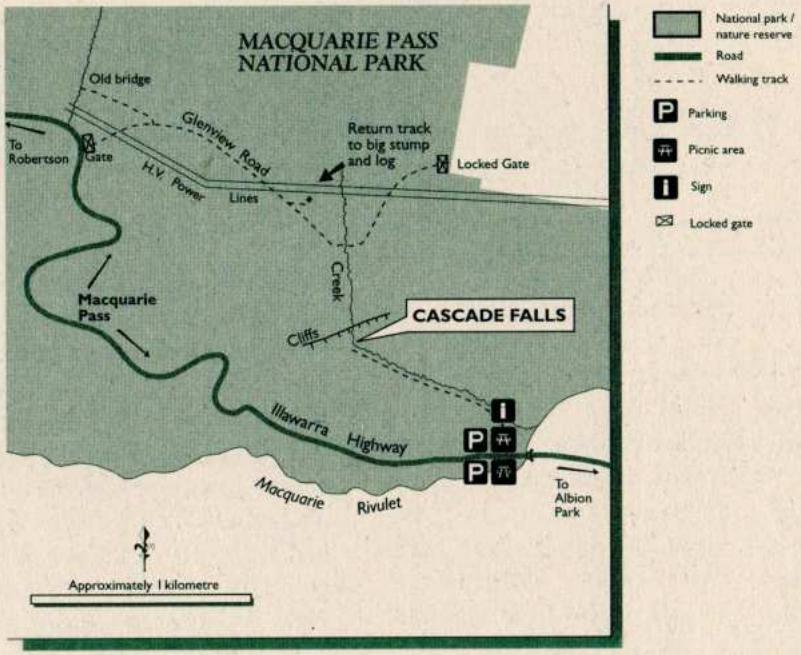
where there is a creek and an old vehicle bridge now very much beyond repair.

Back on the main track, note the power lines up high and the blue markers for aerial observations. The track leads into open country for a while with hundreds of tree ferns under the power lines and then enters a turpentine forest. At the next junction go either way, as the tracks meet 100 metres down the road. At the termite nest go left for 50 metres on an old disused track to a huge stump on your left and a big log covered with moss. Look around, you are deep in the Aussie bush.

Walk back to the termite nest and continue on the main track. Note the many big stumps along the way where timber-getters worked hard years ago, long before the chain-saw was invented. About 1 km from the gate you come to a creek where you just might get your feet wet.

Continue on across the creek and climb up for about 100 metres into open country again. Stop and look to the left at the escarpment where Macquarie Falls is visible after heavy rains. Walk on through a small rainforest to a locked gate leading to private property. While walking back to the car, stop often and look up and out. See the houses on top of the cliffs. Listen and look out for lyrebirds and whipbirds.

GLENVIEW ROAD AND CASCADE FALLS



Walk 12: Robertson Nature Reserve

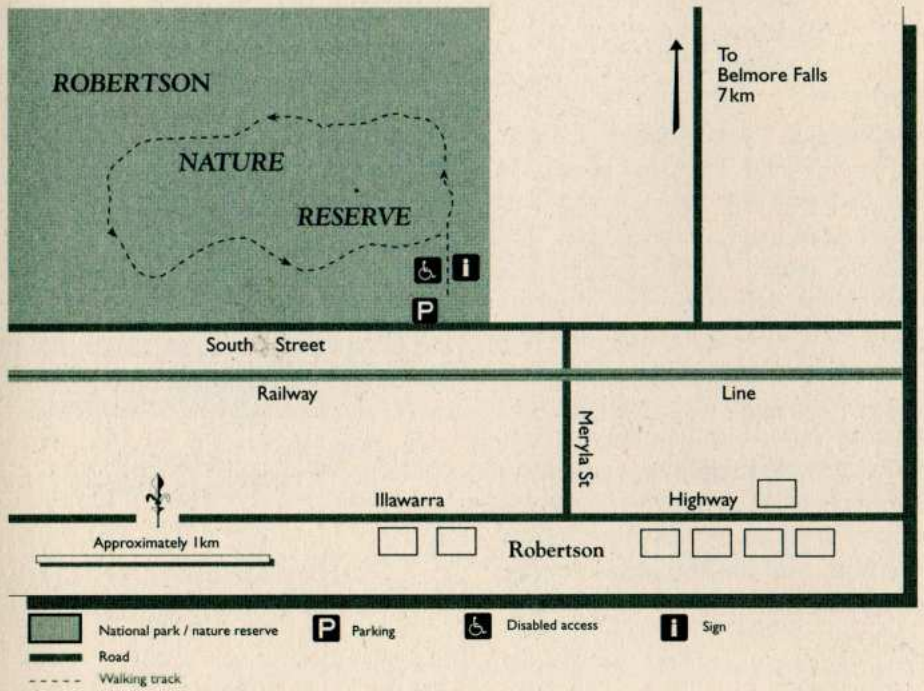
Drive to Robertson and take Meryla Street across the railway line, then turn immediately left into South Street. It is then only 100 metres to the car park on your right. Walk through the gate and read the sign describing the area.

Time: 30 minutes
Distance: 600 metres loop
Grade: 1

You are about to begin a 600 metre walk through five hectares of warm / cool temperate rainforest. This small pocket of rainforest is a remnant of the once extensive Yarrawa Brush which covered all of the Robertson area. This walk has much to offer and several interpretative signs to tell you more about the rainforest.

At the first junction, follow the arrow to the right. The track on the left is where you come out later. Stroll slowly and study the trees. Look closely at all the amazing shapes and sizes of the vines. Look up often. Find the wombat hole and watch for birds. Very little sunshine penetrates through the canopy so it is a great walk on a hot day, but take a jumper on a cold day.

The walk is a very pleasant and informative half hour stroll. Toilet facilities are in town at the sports ground in the main street.



Walk 13: Carrington Falls, Budderoo National Park

About 8 km south-east of Robertson on the Jamberoo Road is a turn-off to Carrington Falls on the right. Another 2km on this gravel road brings you to the falls area and a road junction.

There are two car parks. To the right is *Nellies Glen* on the north rim and to the left is the south rim. Go left first to the south rim, cross the Kangaroo River and 0.75 km along is a right turn with a sign saying *Picnic Area and Lookouts*. Park the car and read the signs, taking particular note of the coloured arrows.

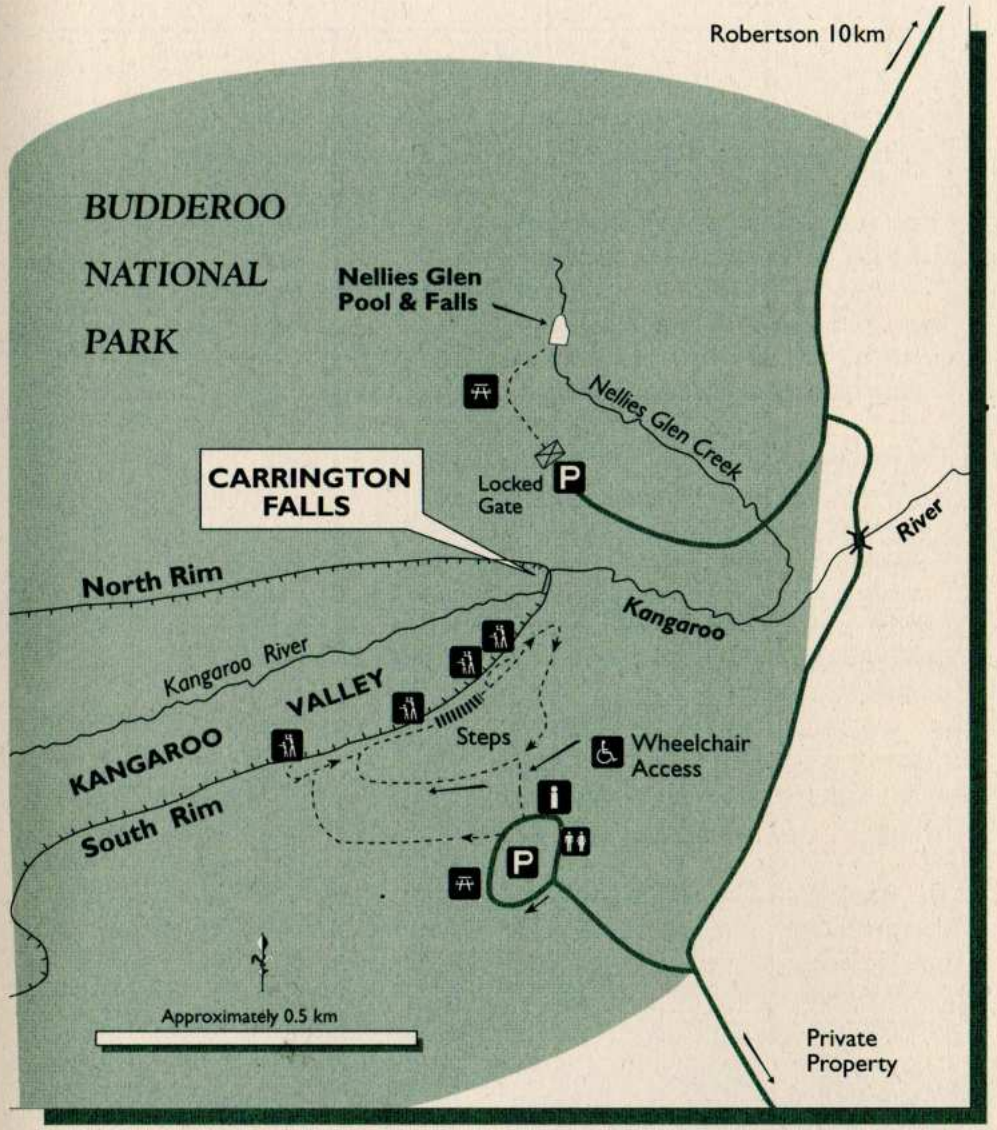
Loop Walk
Time: 0.5 to 1 hour
Distance: 1 km loop
Grade: 2-3

Now walk the *Lookout Loop*. Take the left track for the best way to see the falls and turn left again to the first lookout (see map), and on to the next lookout which is accessible to wheelchairs. Next go down and up 80 metres of good steel steps to the last two lookouts which are close together. You will have seen some amazing sights by now. Continue on the *Loop Walk* (see map) back to the car. This is an easy walk on an excellent path with steep steps in one place. Even taking your time, you can complete it in less than an hour.

Nellies Glen
Time: 30 minutes
Distance: 0.25 km return
Grade: 2

Now drive back and around to the northern side of the falls, across the concrete causeway (weather permitting) to the other car park and walk past the low gate. Just one minute will bring you to *Nellies Glen Picnic Area* and a further 50 metres to the beautiful pool and falls on Nellies Glen Creek. This is one of the most beautiful little spots in the district, especially after rains when the creek is flowing well, and is a great place for a cuppa.

Lyrebird
(Menura novaehollandiae)



Walk 14: Barren Grounds Nature Reserve

Bird Observatory and Field Studies Centre - Phone: (02) 4236 0195

From Kiama drive through Jamberoo and head for Robertson up Jamberoo Pass. About 11 km from Jamberoo watch for a road off to the left to Barren Grounds Nature Reserve. It is 1 km in to the parking area and picnic ground.

The first set of buildings on your right is the *Barren Grounds Bird Observatory and Field Studies Centre.* If you are, or want to be, a bird watcher or student of nature and would like to join in courses in mistnetting and banding of bush birds, trapping native animals for observation, evening walks to see glow-worms, spotlighting possums and gliders or guided nature walks, then this is definitely the place for you.

The Wardens will be glad to help you. There are over 150 species of birds here including the rare ground parrot and the eastern bristlebird, as well as over 500 species of plants.

When walking in Barren Grounds Nature Reserve please stay on the formed tracks. Walking off the track can open routes through the dense vegetation for introduced predators such as foxes and cats.

Drive up to the picnic ground, park the car and prepare to walk. Read the information boards to find out about the reserve and the walks.

Loop Walk (Griffiths Trail)
Time: 3 hours
Distance: 9 kms loop
Grade: 2-3

Take the Griffiths trail south from the car park. Walk on past the Lodge (accommodation for people doing nature study courses) and come immediately to a junction. Go left; right goes to the rain gauge. You are now in low heathlands and should already see and hear birds. It is a good wide track to start.

In five minutes you come to the junction where the right-hand track goes to Cook's Nose and Flying Fox Pass (another walk another day). Go straight ahead (see map) to the natural stone bridge over Lammonds Creek. The track becomes very narrow, like a little creek bed, and is rough and overgrown for a while. Take care, as at times you have to step down a long way into washed out holes. When wet it can be slippery, but the wildflowers are beautiful along here and so are the songs of the birds.

The stone bridge is exactly that. The water flows under the rocks, creating a beautiful and unique bridge over the creek - well worth the short rough walk. Now go up a wide fire trail among lots of banksias, small mallee trees and tiny little blackboys.

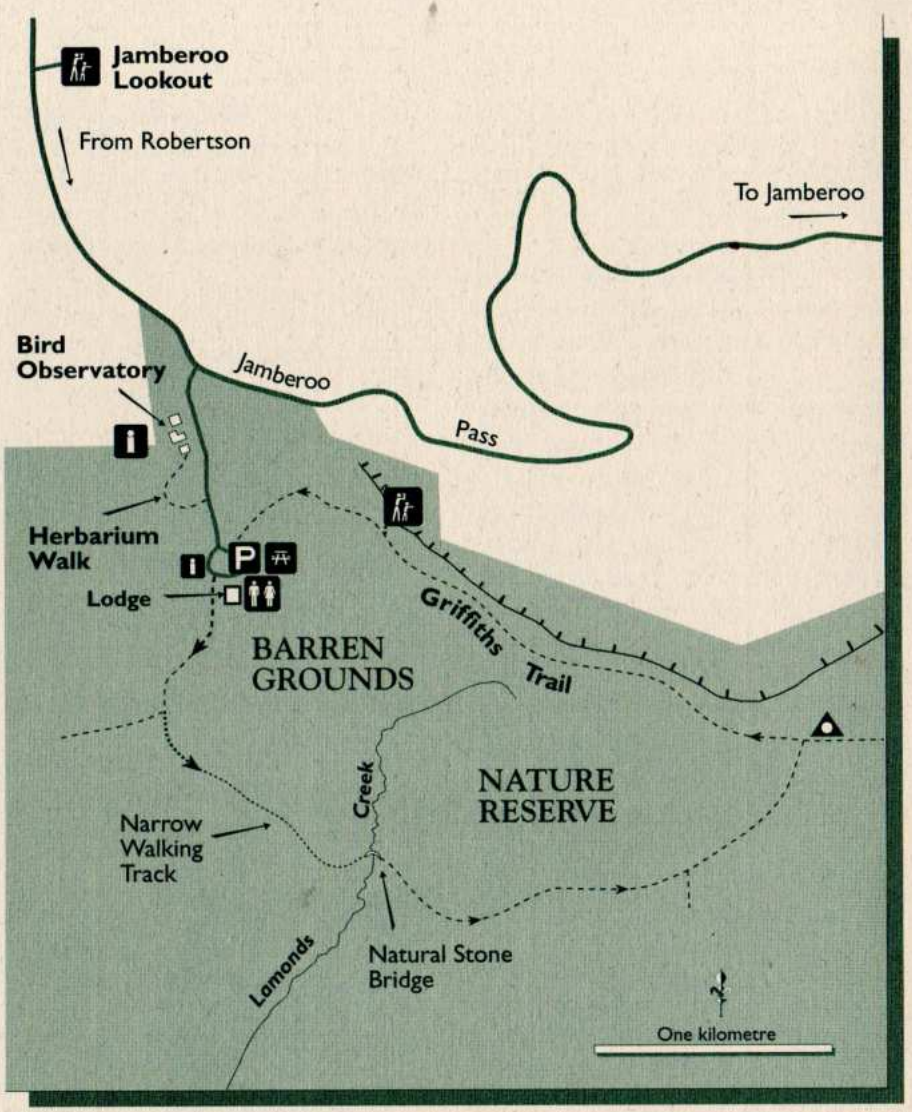
Watch for the view on the right down to Kangaroo Valley. Walk along level ground for a while then up again (this walk is for the physically fit) to a trail junction.

Go left at this junction, along the *Loop walk*. You are going north towards the Saddleback Trig station (not to be confused with Saddleback Mountain which is not very far away to the east). At a track crossroads, right goes 20 metres to the trig station. Have a look and walk back to the crossroads. Proceed west on the *Loop walk*. You are now in a beautiful eucalypt forest with an amazing display of ferns on both sides. The escarpment is on the right, but well away. There are some steep ups and downs now but the track is still wide and good. Note the rock formations. This is the loveliest part of the walk. Soon a sign says *Illawarra Lookout*. Here you have the most wonderful view of the coastline as far north as Wollongong. The smoke is from the chimneys at the steel works at Port Kembla. It is now only 1 km back to the picnic area and the end of the *Loop walk*.

Herbarium Walk
Time: 30 minute loop

There is a short walk called the *Herbarium walk* which you might like to do now. It is down near the Bird Observatory but leave the car in the car park and walk down the road for about 500 metres to find a good wide track on the left. It is a 1 km circular walk finishing near the Observatory, so you then walk back up the road to the picnic ground. A guided tour of this walk is more educational than being on your own and can be arranged through the wardens at the Field Studies Centre.

Barren Grounds Nature Reserve provides important habitat protection for endangered birds such as the ground parrot



Walk 15: Gerringong Creek Walk, Budderoo National Park

This walk is a really wonderful experience deep in the Aussie bushland, but is adjacent to steep cliffs in some parts so keep children close to you.

Time: 3-4 hours
Distance: 7 kms loop
Grade: 3

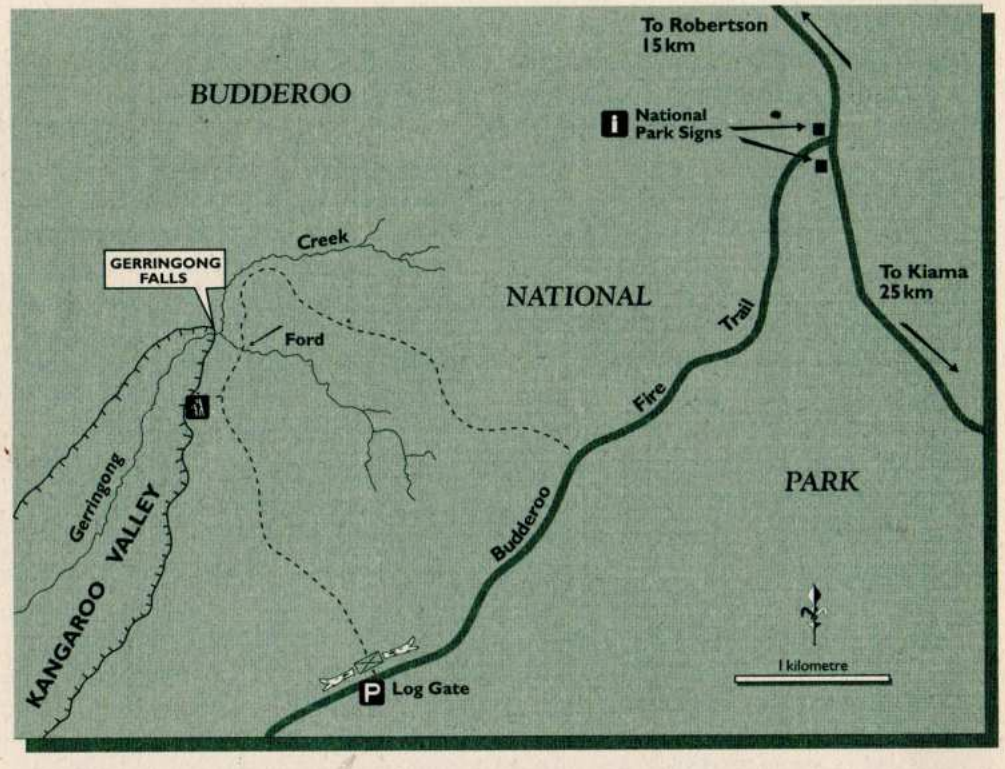
Drive west from Kiama for 2 km through Jamberoo on the road to Robertson. You will reach a turn-off on the left with two signs, one saying *Budderoo National Park* and the other saying *Budderoo Fire Trail.* It is rough and stony to start with but two-wheel drive in fine weather. Remember vehicles may be coming the opposite way and it is narrow and winding so keep the speed down to 20 kph. After 4 km there is a small car park on the right which is easy to miss in the scrub. Do not stop here, but go another 3 km (total now 7 km) to a better parking area at the Log Gate. It is also a much better walk from this gate (refer map).

Fill the day pack with lunch and a drink, lock the car, climb over the locked low gate between the logs and walk along the good fire trail in a westerly direction. It is about 3 km to the falls along a beautiful walk with a great variety of shrubs and trees. About halfway along look to the left for distant views of Kangaroo Valley and Mt. Scanzi, the pointed mountain on the southern side of the valley.

The track now turns gradually north. Watch closely for a track off to the left where a 20 metre walk brings you to the cliff edge and another view of the village and landscape of Kangaroo Valley. Take great care here, as there are no safety fences and it is a long way straight down.

Continue north where the track may be a little swampy after rains for 100 metres. Shortly you come to a rocky creek. This creek meets Gerringong Creek to the west and flows over Gerringong Falls. There is no track to the falls and surrounding cliffs are unfenced.

There are now two ways back to the car: the first is the way you came in, which is 3 km; and the second is across the creek where you first met it, going north and following a fire trail which turns east and is 3 km back to the first car park you saw when driving in. Walk down the Budderoo Fire Trail for another 3 km to the Log Gate and your car (refer map).



Other National Parks and Reserves in the Area

Bungonia State Recreation Area
In addition to adventure caving for which Bungonia is well known, the area offers a wide range of bushwalks with spectacular views from several lookouts. Longer walks can be taken to Bungonia Gorge and the Shoalhaven River.

Throsby Park Historic Site...
protects the distinctive Georgian residence which was home to five generations of the Throsby family. Access to the site is available by arrangement. Contact the NPWS Visitor Centre at Fitzroy Falls.

Bundanoon and Fitzroy Falls, Morton National Park
On the northern edge of the park, Bundanoon and Fitzroy Falls offer a range of walks to scenic waterfalls, sandstone plateaux and gorges and rainforest gullies. Visitor facilities include camping areas, picnic areas, fireplaces and walking tracks. At the Visitor Centre at Fitzroy Falls, you can find out more about the area, browse through the gift shop or linger over tea and cakes at the Falls Cafe.

Little Forest Plateau and Pigeon House Mountain, Morton National Park
Located in the Budawang Wilderness in the southern section of Morton National Park, Little Forest Plateau and Pigeon House Mountain provide energetic walkers with spectacular views of the Budawang Ranges and adjacent coastline. Walks range from an easy self-guided walk through the heath and sedgelands of Little Forest plateau to the steep climb to the top of Pigeon House.

Murramarang Aboriginal Area...
protects important midden deposits containing valuable evidence of Aboriginal life on the NSW south coast. Access to the area is by turning east off the Princes Highway at Termeil onto Murramarang Road, following this road 2 km past Bawley Point to a small car park located next to a sandmine. There is no vehicle access to the site. Information signs along the walking track describe the Aboriginal and archaeological significance of the site.

Murramarang National Park...
offers visitors a range of activities including swimming, surfing, fishing, picnicking, camping, bushwalking and nature study. The park's largely undisturbed coastline - with its sandy and shingle beaches, rugged headlines, tombolas and rock stacks - provides a rich area for you to explore.

Jervis Bay National Park...
is renowned for its clear waters and white sands. Picnic facilities at Greenfield Beach include BBQs and toilets. Walking tracks along the coast and into the forest behind the beach allow visitors to observe a wide range of plants and animals in a beautiful landscape.

Seven Mile Beach National Park
Plants Found along the Old Sand Track

CHARACTERISTIC PLANT SPECIES * denotes introduced species

Habitat	Common Name	Scientific Name
	Trees & Shrubs	
Coastal Dunes & Woodland	Sydney Golden Wattle	*Acacia longifolia*
	Prickly Moss	*A. ulicifolia*
	Coastal Tea-Tree	*Leptospermum laevigatum*
	Prickly Tea-Tree	*L. juniperinum*
	Coast Banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*
	Saw or Old Man Banksia	*B. serrata*
	Bitou Bush*	*Chrysanthemoides monolifera*
	Lantana*	*Lantana camara*
	Swamp Oak	*Casuarina glauca*
	Black She-Oak	*Allocasuarina littoralis*
	Blackbutt	*Eucalyptus pilularis*
	Bangalay	*E. botryoides*
	Rough Barked Apple	*Angophora floribunda*
	Native Cherry	*Exocarpos cupressiformis*
	Burrawang	*Macrozamia communis*
	Narrow-Leaved Geebung	*Persoonia linearis*
	Coast Beard-Heath	*Leucopogon parviflorus*
	Three-Veined Cassinia	*Cassinia trinerva*
	Breynia	*Breynia oblongifolia*
	Grass Tree or Blackboy	*Xanthorrhoea resinosa*
	Groundcovers & Climbers	
	Pennywort*	*Hydrocotyle bonariensis*
	Spiny-Headed Mat Rush	*Lomandra longifolia*
	Common Bracken Fern	*Pteridium esculentum*
	Climbing Guinea Flower	*Hibbertia scandens*
	Purple Twining-Pea	*Hardenbergia violacea*
	Twining Glycine	*Glycine clandestina*
	Common Milk Vine	*Marsdenia rostrata*
	Old Man's Beard	*Clematis aristata*
	Trees & Shrubs	
Littoral (Coastal) Rainforest Associated Plants	Cheese Tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*
	Sweet Pittosporum	*Pittosporum undulatum*
	Corkwood	*Duboisia myoporoides*
	Native Olive	*Notelaea venosa*
	Lilly Pilly	*Acmena smithii*
	Grey Mytre	*Backhousia myrtifolia*
	Common Acronychia	*Acronychia oblongifolia*
	Ribbonwood	*Euroschinus falcata*
	Bastard Rosewood	*Synoum glandulosum*
	Blueberry Ash	*Elaeocarpus reticulatus*

Comerong Island Nature Reserve- Plants found along the Long Walk, Little Bush Walk & Short Walk

CHARACTERISTIC PLANT SPECIES * denotes introduced species

Habitat	Common Name	Scientific Name
	Trees & Shrubs	
Coastal Dunes & Mangrove Swamp	Sydney Golden Wattle	*Acacia longifolia*
	Coast Tea-Tree	*Leptospermum laevigatum*
	Coast Banksia	*Banksia integrifolia*
	Swamp Oak	*Casuarina glauca*
	Grey Mangrove	*Avicennia marina*
	Groundcovers & Climbers	
	Pigface	*Carpobrotus glaucescens*
	Pennywort*	*Hydrocotyle bonariensis*
	Spiny-Headed Mat-Rush	*Lomandra longifolia*
	Climbing Guinea Flower	*Hibbertia scandens*
	Red Coral-Pea	*Kennedia rubicunda*
	Purple Twining-Pea	*Hardenbergia violacea*
	Trees & Shrubs	
Coastal Woodland Mixed with Littoral (Coastal) Rainforest	Bangalay	*Eucalyptus botryoides*
	Blackbutt	*E. pilularis*
	Native Cherry	*Exocarpos cupressiformis*
	Saw or Old Man Banksia	*Banksia serrata*
	Coast Beard-Heath	*Leucopogon parviflorus*
	Sandfly Zieria	*Zieria smithii*
	Lantana*	*Lantana camara*
	Sweet Pittosporum	*Pittosporum undulatum*
	Lilly Pilly	*Acmena smithii*
	Cheese Tree	*Glochidion ferdinandi*
	Native Olive	*Notelaea venosa*
	Blueberry Ash	*Elaeocarpus reticulatus*
	Cabbage Tree Palm	*Livistona australis*
	Native Laurel	*Cryptocarya glaucescents*
	Corkwood	*Endiandra sieberi*
	Plum Pine	*Podocarpus elatus*
	Red-Fruited Olive Plum	*Cassine australis*
	Hairy Clerodendrum	*Clerodendrum tomentosum*
	Groundcovers & Climbers	
	Water Vine	*Cissus antarctica*
	Five-Leaf Water Vine	*C. hypoglauca*
	Wombat Berry	*Eustrephus latifolius*
	Scrambling Lily	*Geitonoplesium cymosum*
	Snake Vine	*Stephania japonica*
	Ivy-Leaved Violet	*Viola hederacea*

Macquarie Pass National Park
Plants found along the Glenview Road and Cascade Falls

CHARACTERISTIC PLANT SPECIES * denotes introduced species

Habitat	Common Name	Scientific Name
	Trees & Shrubs	
Closed Forest (Mixed Subtropical & Warm Temperate Rainforests)	Sweet Pittosporum	*Pittosporum undulatum*
	Native Laurel	*Cryptocarya glaucescens*
	Bolwarra	*Eupomatia laurina*
	Lilly Pilly	*Acmena smithii*
	Sassafras	*Doryphora sassafras*
	Native Bleeding Heart	*Omalanthus populifolius*
	Tree Violet	*Hymenanthera dentata*
	Black Plum	*Diospyros australis*
	Giant Stinging Tree	*Dendrocnide excelsa*
	Coachwood	*Ceratopetalum apetalum*
	Hairy Pittosporum	*Pittosporum revolutum*
	Native Hibiscus	*Hibiscus heterophyllus*
	Sandpaper Fig	*Ficus coronata*
	Cabbage Palm	*Livistona australis*
	Scrub Beefwood	*Stenocarpus salignus*
	Red-Fruited Olive Plum	*Cassine australis*
	Vative Tamarind	*Dipolglottis australis*
	Rough Tree Fern	*Cyathea australis*
	Brush Bloodwood	*Baloghia lucida*
	Brown Beech	*Pennantia cunninghamii*
	Grey Myrtle	*Backhousia myrtifolia*
	Small-Leaved Fig	*Ficus obliqua*
	Lantana*	*Lantana camara*
	Groundcovers & Climbers	
	Morinda Vine	*Morinda jasminoides*
	Five-Leaf Water Vine	*Cissus hypoglauca*
	Common Silkpod	*Parsonsia straminea*
	Creeping Shield-Fern	*Lastreopsis microsora*
	Prickly Rasp Fern	*Doodia aspera*
	Wandering Jew*	*Tradescantia albiflora*
	Birds Nest Fern	*Asplenium australasicum*
	Elkhorn	*Platycerium bifurcatum*
	Rock Orchid	*Dendrobium speciosum*
	Trees & Shrubs	
Tall Open Forest (Understorey mixed with above Rainforest Species)	Yellow Stringybark	*Eucalyptus muelleriana*
	Gully Gum	*E. smithii*
	Brown Barrel	*E. fastigata*
	White Topped Box	*E. quadrangulata*
	Turpentine	*Syncarpia glomulifera*
	Native Cherry	*Exocarpos cupressiformis*
	Yellow Paper Daisy	*Helichrysum bracteatum*
	Pale Everlasting	*Helichrysum rutidolepsis*

Robertson Nature Reserve
Plants found along the Loop Track

CHARACTERISTIC PLANT SPECIES * denotes introduced species

Habitat	Common Name	Scientific Name
	Trees & Shrubs	
Closed Forest (Warm/Cool Temperate Rainforest)	Blackwood	*Acacia melanoxylon*
	Sweet Pittosporum	*Pittosporum undulatum*
	Featherwood	*Polyosma cunninghamii*
	Native Mulberry	*Hedycarya angustifolia*
	Orange Thorn Bush	*Citriobatus pauciflorus*
	Tree Violet	*Hymenanthera dentata*
	Pepper Bush	*Tasmannia insipida*
	Coachwood	*Ceratopetolum apetalum*
	Sassafras	*Doryphora sassafras*
	Possum Wood	*Quintinia sieberi*
	Brown Beech	*Pennantia cunninghamii*
	Lilly Pilly	*Acmena smithii*
	Soft Tree Fern	*Dicksonia antarctica*
	Rough Tree Fern	*Cyathea australis*
	Small-Leaved Privet*	*Ligustrum sinense*
	Climbers	
	Mountain Silkpod	*Parsonsia brownii*
	Wombat Berry	*Eustrephus latifolius*
	Scrambling Lily	*Geitonoplesium cymosum*
	Morinda Vine	*Morinda jasminoides*
	Milk Vine	*Marsdenia rostrata*
	Rock Felt Fern	*Pyrrosia rupestris*
	Fragrant Fern	*Microsorum scandens*
	Kangaroo Fern	*Microsorum diversifolium*
	Climbing Fishbone Fern	*Arthropteris tenella*
	Groundcovers	
	Settlers Flax	*Gymnostachys anceps*
	Shiny Shield Fern	*Lastreopsis acuminata*
	Prickly Rasp Fern	*Doodia aspera*
	Necklace Fern	*Asplenium flabellifolium*
	Stinging Nettle	*Urtica incisa*

Walks outside of National Parks
Plants found in Bomaderry Creek, Ben's Walk, the Grotto and Bangalee

CHARACTERISTIC PLANT SPECIES * denotes introduced species

Habitat	Common Name	Scientific Name
	Trees & Shrubs	
Open Forest & Woodland	Spotted Gum	*Corymbia maculata*
	Hard-Leaved Scribbly Gum	*Eucalyptus sclerophylla*
	Blue Gum/Mahogany	*E. botryoides/salinga*
	Grey Ironbark	*E. paniculata*
	Grey Gum	*E. punctata*
	Blue-Leaved Stringybark	*E. agglomerata*
	River Oak	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*
	Turpentine	*Syncarpia glomulifera*
	Black She-Oak	*Allocasuarina littoralis*
	Yellow Tea Tree	*Leptospermum polygalifolium*
	Narrow-Leaved Geebung	*Persoonia linearis*
	Hairpin Banksia	*Banksia spinulosa*
	Snow-In-Summer	*Melaleuca linariifolia*
	White Kunzea	*Kunzea ambigua*
	Bushy Needlewood	*Hakea sericea*
	Coral Heath	*Epacris microphylla*
	Christmas Bush	*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*
	Sydney Golden Wattle	*Acacia longifolia*
	White Wattle	*A. floribunda*
	Groundcovers	
	Spiny-Headed Mat-Rush	*Lomandra longifolia*
	Lesser Flannel Flower	*Actinotus minor*
	Trees & Shrubs	
Rainforest Associated Plants	Pittosporum	*Pittosporum undulatum*
	Grey Myrtle	*Backhousia myrtifolia*
	Coachwood	*Ceratopetalum apetalum*
	Rough Tree Fern	*Cyathea australis*
	Cabbage Palm	*Livistona australis*
	Port Jackson Fig	*Ficus rubiginosa*
	Sandpaper Fig	*F. coronata*
	Water Gum	*Tristaniopsis caurina*
	Lantana*	*Lantana camara*
	Groundcovers, Climbers & Epiphytes (Hanging Plants)	
	Gristle Fern	*Blechnum cartilagineum*
	Common Maidenhair	*Adiantum cethiopicum*
	Rough Maidenhair	*A. cispidulum*
	Austral Sarsaparilla	*Smilax custralis*
	Rock Orchid	*Dendrobium speciosum*
	Bird's Nest Fern	*Asplenium australasicum*

Budderoo National Park
Plants found along the Minnamurra Rainforest Boardwalk

CHARACTERISTIC PLANT SPECIES * denotes introduced species

Habitat	Common Name	Scientific Name
	Trees & Shrubs	
Closed Forest (Mixed Subtropical & Warm Temperate Rainforest)	Red Cedar	*Toona ciliata*
	White Cedar	*Melia azedarach*
	Small-Leaved Fig	*Ficus obliqua*
	Coachwood	*Ceratopetalum apetalum*
	Lilly Pilly	*Acmena smithii*
	Brush Cherry	*Syzygium australe*
	Sassafras	*Doryphora sassafras*
	Flame Tree	*Brachychiton acerifolius*
	Native Tamarind	*Diploglottis australis*
	Giant Stinging Tree	*Dendrocnide excelsa*
	Brown Beech	*Pennantia cunninghamii*
	Bangalow Palm	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*
	Cabbage Tree Palm	*Livistona australis*
	Rough Tree Fern	*Cyathea australis*
	Sandpaper Fig	*Ficus coronata*
	Grey Myrtle	*Backhousia myrtifolia*
	Turpentine	*Syncarpia glomulifera*
	Native Bleeding Heart	*Omalanthus populifolius*
	Blackwood	*Acacia melanoxylon*
	Native Hibiscus	*Hibiscus heterophyllus*
	Orange Thorn Bush	*Citriobatus pauciflorus*
	Violet	*Hymenanthera dentata*
	Lantana*	*Lantana camara*
	Climbers	
	Wonga Vine	*Pandorea pandorana*
	Pepper Vine	*Piper novae-hollandiae*
	Common Silkpod	*Parsonsia straminea*
	Rock Felt Fern	*Pyrrosia rupestris*
	Groundcovers	
	Giant Maidenhair Fern	*Adiantum formosum*
	Native Spinach	*Elatostema reticulatum*
	Mistflower*	*Ageratina riparia*
	Wandering Jew	*Tradescantia albiflora*
	Creeping Shield Fern	*Lastreopsis microsora*
	Epiphytes (Hanging Plants)	
	Bird's Nest Fern	*Asplenium australasicum*
	Elkhorn	*Platycerium bifurcatum*
	Rock Orchid	*Dendrobium speciosum*
	Orange Blossom Orchid	*Sarcochilus falcatus*

Carrington Falls, Budderoo National Park
Plants found along the Lookout Loop and Nellies Glen

CHARACTERISTIC PLANT SPECIES

Habitat	Common Name	Scientific Name
	Trees & Shrubs	
Open Woodland	Silvertop Ash	*Eucalyptus sieberi*
	Sydney Peppermint	*E. piperita*
	Sour Currant Bush	*Leptomeria acida*
	Stalked Conesticks	*Petrophile pedunculata*
	Saw or Old Man Banksia	*Banksia serrata*
	Hairpin Banksia	*B. spinulosa*
	Swamp Banksia	*B. paludosa*
	Illawarra Bossiaea	*Bossiaea kiamensis*
	Finger Hakea	*Hakea dactyloides*
	Willow-Leaved Hakea	*H. salicifolia*
	Scented Paper-Bark	*Melaleuca squarrosa*
	Broad-Leaved Geebung	*Persoonia levis*
	Soft Geebung	*P. mollis*
	Native Holly	*Oxylobium ilicifolium*
	Eggs & Bacon, Parrot-Pea	*Dillwynia floribunda*
	Flaky-Barked Tea-Tree	*Leptospermum attenuatum*
	Yellow Tea-Tree	*L. polygalifolium*
	Sydney Golden Wattle	*Acacia longifolia*
	Sunshine Wattle	*A. terminalis*
	Mountain Devil	*Lambertia formosa*
	Waratah	*Telopea speciosissima*
	Grassy-Tree or Blackboy	*Xanthorrhoea resinosa*
	Carrington Falls Grevillea	*Grevillea rivularis*
	Sandfly Zieria	*Zieria smithii*
Rainforest Associated Plants	Rough Tree Fern	*Cyathea australis*
	Black Wattle	*Callicoma serratifolia*
	Plumwood	*Eucryphia moorei*
	Coachwood	*Ceratopetalum apetalum*
	Groundcovers	
	Spiny-Headed Mat-Rush	*Lomandra longifolia*
	King Fern	*Todea barbara*
	Pouched Coral-Fern	*Gleichenia dicarpa*
	Spreading Fan Fern	*Sticherus lobatus*
	Slender Twine-Rush	*Leptocarpus tenax*

Barren Grounds Nature Reserve
Plants found along the Griffiths Trail

CHARACTERISTIC PLANT SPECIES

Habitat	Common Name	Scientific Name
	Trees & Shrubs	
Open Woodland	Red Bloodwood	*Corymbia gummifera*
	Silvertop Ash	*Eucalyptus sieberi*
	Gully Gum	*E. smithii*
	Saw or Old Man Banksia	*Banksia serrata*
	Hairpin Banksia	*B. spinulosa*
	Mountain Devil	*Lambertia formosa*
	Black She-Oak	*Allocasuarina littorals*
	Two-Veined Hickory	*Acacia binervata*
	Groundcovers & Climbers	
	Saw Sedge	*Gahnia sieberiana*
	Thyme Pink-Bell	*Tetratheca thymifolia*
	Climbing Apple-Berry	*Billardiera scandens*
	Red Coral-Pea	*Kennedia rubicunda*
	Trees & shrubs	
Heath & Sedgeland	Scented Paperbark	*Melaleuca squarrosa*
	Woolly Tea-Tree	*Leptospermum lanigerum*
	Heath Banksia	*Banksia ericifolia*
	Swamp Banksia	*B. paludosa*
	Saw or Old man Banksia	*B. serrata*
	Finger Hakea	*Hakea dactyloids*
	Dagger Hakea	*H. teretifolia*
	Tall Cone-Bush	*Isopogon anemonfolius*
	Drumsticks	*I. anethifolius*
	Broad-Leaved Geebung	*Persoonia levis*
	Soft Geebung	*P. mollis*
	Stalked Conesticks	*Petrophile pedunculata*
	Eggs & Bacon, Parrot-Pea	*Dillwynia floribunda*
	Sunshine Wattle	*Acacia terminalis*
	Sweet Wattle	*A. suaveolens*
	Groundcovers	
	Grass Tree or Blackboy	*Xanthorrhoea resinosa*
	Pouched Coral Fern	*Gleichenia dicarpa*
	Button Grass	*Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus*
	Lesser Flannel Flower	*Actinotus minor*
	Common Fringe Lily	*Thysanotus tuberosus*
	Yellow Paper Daisy	*Helichrysum bracteatum*
	Christmas Bell	*Blandfordia nobilis*

Fauna of Seven Mile Beach, Comerong Island and the Kiama Coastal Walk

MAMMALS
Short-beaked Echidna
Brown Antechinus
Tiger Quoll #
Long-nosed Bandicoot
Common Brushtail Possum
Common Ringtail Possum
Greater Glider
Sugar Glider
Eastern Pygmy Possum
Feathertail Glider
Swamp Wallaby
Grey-headed Flying Fox
Little Red Flying Fox
Australian Fur Seal
Water Rat
Bush Rat
Black Rat *
Brown Rat *
House Mouse *
Cat *
Red Fox *
European Rabbit *
Ten species of insectivorous bat including two threayened species
-Greater Broad Nosed Bat
-Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed bat

BIRDS
Hoary-headed Grebe
Australasian Grebe
Little Penguin
Wandering Albatross #
Black-browed Albatross#
Shy Albatross#
Northern Giant-Petrel
Cape Petrel
Providence Petrel #
Wedge-tailed Shearwater
Short-tailed Shearwater
Fluttering Shearwater
Australian Pelican
Australasian Gannet
Darter
Great Cormorant
Pied Cormorant
Little Black Cormorant
Little Pied Cormorant
White necked Heron
White-faced Heron
Cattle Egret
Great Egret
Little Egret
Intermediate Egret
Eastern Reef Egret
Mangrove Heron
Nankeen Night Heron
Little Bittern
Black Bittern #
Australasian Bittern #
Black-necked Stork #
Glossy Ibis
Australian White Ibis
Straw-necked Ibis
Royal Spoonbill
Yellow-billed Spoonbill
Black Swan
Australian Shelduck
Pacific Black Duck
Grey Teal
Chestnut Teal
Australasian Shoveler
Pink-eared Duck
Hardhead
Australian Wood Duck
Blue-billed Duck #
Osprey #
Black-shouldered Kite
Whistling Kite
Brown Goshawk
Collared Sparrowhawk
Grey Goshawk
White-bellied Sea-eagle
Wedge-tailed Eagle
Little Eagle
Marsh Harrier
Peregrine Falcon
Australian Hobby
Brown Falcon
Australian Kestrel
Stubble Quail
Brown Quail
Painted Button Quail
Buff-banded Rail
Australian Crake
Spotless Crake
Purple Swamphen
Eurasian Coot
Beach Thick-knee #
Pied Oystercatcher #
Sooty Oystercatcher #
Masked Lapwing
Banded Lapwing
Grey Plover
Lesser Golden Plover
Red-kneed Dotterel
Hooded Plover #
Mongolian Plover #
Double-banded Plover
Large Sand Plover #
Oriental Plover
Red-capped Plover
Black-fronted Plover
Black-winged Stilt
Red-necked Avocet
Ruddy Turnstone
Eastern Curlew
Whimbrel
Grey-tailed Tattler
Common Sandpiper
Greenshank
Marsh Sandpiper
Terek Sandpiper #
Lathams Snipe
Black-tailed Godwit #
Bar-tailed Godwit
Asian Dowitcher
Red Knot
Great Knot #
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Red-necked Stint
Long-toed Stint
Little Stint
Curlew Sandpiper
Sanderling #
Broad-billed Sandpiper #
Pomarine Jaeger
Silver Gull
Kelp Gull
White-winged Tern
Gull-billed Tern
Caspian Tern
Common Tern
White-fronted Tern
Little Tern #
Crested Tern
Topknot Pigeon
White-headed Pigeon
Feral Pigeon *
Spotted Turtledove *
Bar-shouldered Dove
Emerald Dove
Crested Pigeon
Glossy Black Cockatoo #
Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo
Gang Gang Cockatoo
Galah
Little Corella
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
Rainbow Lorikeet
Musk Lorikeet
Little Lorikeet
Australian King Parrot
Swift Parrot #
Crimson Rosella
Eastern Rosella
Orange-bellied Parrot
Pallid Cuckoo
Brush Cuckoo
Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Horsfields Bronze-Cuckoo
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
Common Koel
Channel-billed Cuckoo
Powerful Owl #
Southern Boobook
Barn Owl
Masked Owl #
Tawny Frogmouth
White-throated Nightjar
White-throated Needletail
Azure Kingfisher
Laughing Kookaburra
Sacred Kingfisher
Rainbow Bee-eater
Dollarbird
Welcome Swallow
Tree Martin
Richards Pipit
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike
Cicadabird
White-winged Triller
Red-whiskered Bulbul *
Bassian Thrush
Blackbird
Rose Robin
Eastern Yellow Robin
Jacky Winter
Crested Shrike-tit
Olive Whistler
Golden Whistler
Rufous Whistler
Grey Shrike-thrush
Black-faced Monarch
Leaden Flycatcher
Satin Flycatcher
Restless Flycatcher
Rufous Fantail
Grey Fantail
Willy wagtail
Eastern Whipbird
Clamorous Reed Warbler
Tawny Grassbird
Little Grassbird
Golden-headed Cisticola
Rufous Songlark
Brown Songlark
Superb Fairy-wren
Variegated Fairy-wren
Southern Emu-wren
White-browed Scrubwren
Brown Gerygone
White-throated Gerygone
Brown Thornbill
Yellow-rumped Thornbill
Yellow Thornbill
Striated Thornbill
Varied Sittella
White-throated Treecreeper
Red-browed Treecreeper
Red Wattlebird
Little Wattlebird
Noisy Friarbird
Little Friarbird
Regent Honeyeater #
Noisy Miner
Lewins Honeyeater
Yellow-faced Honeyeater
Fuscous Honeyeater
Brown-headed Honeyeater
White-naped Honeyeater
New Holland Honeyeater
White-cheeked Honeyeater
Eastern Spinebill
Scarlet Honeyeater
White-fronted Chat
Mistletoebird
Spotted Pardalote
Striated Pardalote
Silvereye
European Goldfinch *
House Sparrow *
Red-browed Finch
Zebra Finch
Double-barred Finch
Chestnut-breasted Mannikin
Common Starling *
Common Mynah *
Olive-backed Oriole
Figbird
Spangled Drongo
Green Catbird
Satin Bowerbird
White-winged Chough
Australian Magpie-lark
White-breasted Woodswallow
Masked Woodswallow
White-browed Woodswallow
Grey Butcherbird
Australian Magpie
Pied Currawong
Australian Raven

REPTILES
Eastern Snake-necked Turtle
Lace Monitor
Jacky Lizard
Water Dragon
She-oak Skink
Eastern Water Skink
Barred-sided Skink
Grass Skink
Garden Skink
Maccoys Skink
Three-toed Skink
Weasel Skink
Eastern Blue-tongue
Diamond Python
Golden-crowned Snake
Small-eyed Snake
Black-bellied Swamp Snake
Eastern Tiger Snake
Red-bellied Black Snake
Yellow-bellied Sea-snake

AMPHIBIANS
Green and Golden Bell Frog #
Green Tree Frog
Bleating Tree Frog
Jervis Bay Tree Frog
Perons Tree Frog
Tylers Tree Frog
Verreauxs Tree Frog
Common Eastern Froglet
Brown-striped Frog

# denotes threatened species
* denotes introduced species

Fauna of Budderoo and Minnamurra Rainforest Area

MAMMALS
Platypus
Short-beaked Echidna
Tiger Quoll #
Brown Antechinus
Dusky Antechinus
Long-nosed Bandicoot
Common Wombat
Common Ringtail Possum
Greater Glider
Sugar Glider
Mountain Brushtail Possum
Common Brushtail Possum
Eastern Pygmy Possum
Feathertail Glider
Long-nosed Potoroo #
Red-necked Pademelon
Eastern Grey Kangaroo
Red-necked Wallaby
Swamp Wallaby
Grey-headed Flying Fox
White-striped Mastiff-bat
Goulds Long-eared Bat
Chocolate Wattled Bat
Southern Forest Bat
Little Forest Bat
Large Forest Bat
Water Rat
Bush Rat
Swamp Rat
Black Rat *
House Mouse *
Red Fox *
Cat *
European Rabbit *
Goat *

BIRDS
Australian Pelican
Great Cormorant
Little Black Cormorant
Little Pied Cormorant
White-faced Heron
Pacific Black Duck
Black Swan
Australian Wood Duck
Black-shouldered Kite
Collared Sparrowhawk
Brown Goshawk
Grey Goshawk
Black Kite
Square-tailed Kite #
Whistling Kite
Wedge-tailed Eagle
White-bellied Sea-eagle
Little Eagle
Spotted Harrier
Marsh Harrier
Black Falcon
Peregrine Falcon
Australian Hobby
Brown Falcon
Nankeen Kestrel
Stubble Quail
Brown Quail
King Quail
Painted Buttonquail
Lewins Rail
Lathams Snipe
Topknot Pigeon
White-headed Pigeon
Feral Pigeon *
Brown Cuckoo-dove
Bar-shouldered Dove
Emerald Dove
Common Bronzewing
Brush Bronzewing
Wonga Pigeon
Glossy Black Cockatoo #
Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo
Gang Gang Cockatoo
Galah
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
Musk Lorikeet
Little Lorikeet
Australian King-parrot
Ground Parrot #
Swift Parrot #
Crimson Rosella
Eastern Rosella
Red-rumped Parrot
Turquoise Parrot #
Oriental Cuckoo
Pallid Cuckoo
Brush Cuckoo
Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Horsfields Bronze-cuckoo
Shining Bronze-cuckoo
Channel-billed Cuckoo
Pheasant Coucal
Southern Boobook
Barking Owl
Barn Owl
Sooty Owl #
Tawny Frogmouth
White-throated Nightjar
White-throated Needletail
Fork-tailed Swift
Laughing Kookaburra
Sacred Kingfisher
Rainbow Bee-eater
Dollarbird
Noisy Pitta
Superb Lyrebird
Welcome Swallow
Tree Martin
Fairy Martin
Richards Pipit
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Cicadabird
White-winged Triller
Bassian Thrush
Rose Robin
Flame Robin
Scarlet Robin
Eastern Yellow Robin
Jacky Winter
Crested Shrike-tit
Olive Whistler #
Golden Whistler
Rufous Whistler
Grey Shrike-thrush
Black-faced Monarch
Spectacled Monarch
Satin Flycatcher
Leaden Flycatcher
Restless Flycatcher
Rufous Fantail
Grey Fantail
Willy Wagtail
Logrunner
Eastern Whipbird
Spotted Quail-thrush
Golden-headed Cisticola
Rufous Songlark
Superb Fairy Wren
Variegated fairy Wren
Southern Emu-wren
Eastern Bristlebird #
Pilotbird
Rock Warbler
Large-billed Scrubwren
Yellow-throated Scrubwren
White-browed Scrubwren
Chestnut-rumped Hylacola
Brown Gerygone
White-throated Gerygone
Brown Thornbill
Buff-rumped Thornbill
Yellow-rumped Thornbill
Striated Thornbill
Varied Sittella
White-throated Treecreeper
Red-browed Treecreeper
Red Wattlebird
Little Wattlebird
Noisy Friarbird
Little Friarbird
Lewins Honeyeater
Yellow-faced Honeyeater
White-eared Honeyeater
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater
Fuscous Honeyeater
Brown-headed Honeyeater
White-naped Honeyeater
Crescent Honeyeater
New Holland Honeyeater
White-cheeked Honeyeater
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
Eastern Spinebill
Scarlet Honeyeater
Mistletoebird
Spotted Pardalote
Striated Pardalote
Silvereye
Red-browed Finch
Beautiful Firetail
Red-whiskered Bulbul *
Blackbird *
Common Starling *
Olive-backed Oriole
Spangled Drongo
Satin Bowerbird
Green Catbird
Australian Magpie-lark
Masked Woodswallow
White-browed Woodswallow
Dusky Woodswallow
Grey Butcherbird
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Australian Raven

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Water Dragon
Lace Monitor
She-oak Skink
Black Rock Skink
Eastern Water Skink
Highland Water Skink
Garden Skink
Grass Skink
Red-throated Skink
Three-lined Skink
Weasel Skink
Eastern Blue-tongue
Diamond Python
Green Tree Snake
Common Death Adder
Highlands Copperhead
Golden-crowned Snake
Small-eyed Snake
White-lipped Snake
Eastern Tiger Snake
Red-bellied Black Snake
Eastern Brown Snake

AMPHIBIANS
Blue Mountains Tree Frog
Jervis Bay Tree Frog
Perons Tree Frog
Lesueurs Frog
Verreauxs Tree Frog
Common Froglet
Giant Burrowing Frog #
Red-crowned Toadlet #
Brown Toadlet

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Fauna of Bomaderry Creek, Ben's Walk, Bangalee Reserve and the Grotto

MAMMALS

Platypus
Short-beaked Echidna
Brown Antechinus
Long-nosed Bandicoot
Common Wombat
Common Brushtail Possum
Common Ringtail Possum
Greater Glider
Yellow-bellied Glider #
Sugar Glider
Feathertail Glider
Swamp Wallaby
Common Wallaroo
Grey-headed Flying Fox
Little Red Flying Fox
Large Forest Bat
Eastern Forest Bat
Southern Forest Bat
Little Forest Bat
Goulds Wattled Bat
Greater Broad-nosed Bat #
Goulds Long-eared Bat
White-striped Mastiff Bat
Eastern Horseshoe Bat
Water Rat
Bush Rat
Cat *
Dog *
Red Fox *
Goat *
European Rabbit *

BIRDS

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Darter
Great Cormorant
Little Black Cormorant
Little Pied Cormorant
White-necked Heron
White-faced Heron
Cattle Egret
Nankeen Night Heron
Black Bittern #
Australian White Ibis
Straw-necked Ibis
Yellow-billed Spoonbill
Pacific Black Duck
Grey Teal
Chestnut Teal
Australian Wood Duck
Black-shouldered Kite
Square-tailed Kite #
Whistling Kite
Brown Goshawk
Collared Sparrowhawk
Grey Goshawk
White-bellied Sea-eagle
Wedge-tailed Eagle
Little Eagle
Marsh Harrier
Nankeen Kestrel
Dusky Moorhen
Purple Swamphen
Masked Lapwing
Silver Gull
Topknot Pigeon
White-headed Pigeon
Feral Pigeon *
Spotted Turtledove *
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Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo
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Eastern Rosella
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Pallid Cuckoo
Brush Cuckoo
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Shining Bronze Cuckoo
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Masked Owl #
Sooty Owl #
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White-throated Needletail
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Logrunner
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Maccoys Skink
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Weasel Skink
Eastern Blue-tongue
Blind Snake
Diamond Python
Golden-crowned Snake
Small-eyed Snake
Yellow-faced Whip Snake
Eastern Tiger Snake
Red-bellied Black Snake

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Brown-striped Frog
Brown Toadlet
Tylers Toadlet

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